FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 APRIL 1986

Libya

Libya ordered the expulsion of some 300 European and U.S. journalists 23 April, according to a British Foreign Office announcement cited by AFP. Libyan Information Secretary Muhammad Sharif al-Din al-Fayturi had announced "the end of the journalists' mission in Libya" during a reception for correspondents the previous day, AFP noted. The expulsion of the journalists followed the decision by EEC states to reduce the Libyan diplomatic presence in Europe to an absolute minimum. The FRG announced its intention to expel nearly all Libyan diplomats from Bonn, while Britain ordered the deportation of 21 Libyan students, AFP disclosed. Another AFP report on the Libyan situation cited *THE TIMES* correspondent Robert Fisk's story that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is sharing power with other officers in a five-man junta that includes Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Armed Forces Commander Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir.

Jabir received several Palestinian officials and Lebanese journalists 22 April, according to Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio. The visitors included Khalid al-'Amlah, a member of the Fatah "provisional leadership," which is headed by Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha. The radio also disclosed that a number of Soviet warships, including three cruisers, are currently visiting Libya. Meanwhile, Tripoli television broadcast film allegedly depicting the wreckage of a U.S. aircraft that was shot down by Libyan air defenses and was found by coast guards west of Tripoli. Information Secretary Al-Fayturi told journalists that the wreckage of two U.S. planes has been salvaged from the sea, AFP noted. In Moscow, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko claimed that at least 5 U.S. planes were shot down during the U.S. raid on Libya, according to AFP. The claim was not mentioned in a TASS report on Lomeyko's remarks.

In another development, Foreign Liaison official 'Ali al-Hudayri told the London *AL-MAJALLAH* that Libya "would welcome" a dialogue with the United States, KUNA reported. However, Al-Hudayri said Libya expects further U.S. attacks and considers itself to be at war with the United States.

Iran-Iraq War

In an interview with IRNA, an Iranian "operational commander" in the Al-Faw region claimed that Iraq sustained 4,500 casualties in recent Iraqi attempts to "infiltrate" Iranian positions in the area, and asserted that Iraqi reinforcements were "wiped out." In another development, the Iranian Navy has all vessels in the Strait of Hormuz under "daily control," and is maintaining a "close watch" on the vessels of the "arrogant powers" stationed in the vicinity of the Strait, including a U.S. destroyer currently in the area, Iran's navy commander divulged in an IRNA interview cited by Tehran radio.

In shipping related-incidents, an Iranian spokesman denied Iranian responsibility for the 20 April attack on a Turkish oil tanker in the Persian Gulf, IRNA reported, and termed the allegation "pure fabrication" intended to "damage" Iranian-Turkish relations. Iran "stopped" 17 commercial vessels, tugboats, and oil tankers 21 April near the Strait of Hormuz, and released them after determining they were not carrying cargo destined for Iraq, according to Tehran radio.

On the Iraqi side, a communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio divulged that Iraq attacked a "large maritime target" 22 April near the Iranian coast, registering an "accurate and effective" hit.

In a separate development, Israeli Defense Ministry and Foreign Ministry spokesmen denied any official Israeli link with the alleged smuggling of U.S. arms to Iran, according to Jerusalem radio reports, following the arrest of 17 individuals, including 3 Israelis, in connection with such activity. The Defense Ministry official's denial was in response to remarks by an Israeli reserves general suspected of attempting to smuggle U.S. arms to Iran and currently imprisoned in Bermuda, the radio reported. An earlier radio report noted that the Foreign Ministry spokesman insisted that Israel "did not know" about the "affair" being unravelled, while Israeli "political sources" maintained that this activity was undertaken by "private individuals," asserting that Israel "cannot be responsible" for acts committed by each and every citizen.

Further with regard to supplying arms to Iran, the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, Lev Tolkunov, in a news conference in Tunis where he is currently heading a delegation, initially admitted that the USSR is selling "small quantities of arms to Iran," KUNA reported, before subsequently reversing that assertion on the advice of an aide and denying any Soviet arms sales to Iran.

Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres "met secretly" in France with the Moroccan ambassador to that country, the Tel Aviv paper *DAVAR reported, adding that the talk broached the possibility* of a meeting between Peres and the Moroccan monarch or one of his senior aides. Jerusalem radio noted that the prime minister met with the French president during his stay in France, and he also addressed the European Parliament in Strasbourg, according to AFP. During his speech, Peres reaffirmed that peace between Israel and the Arab world can only be realized by "direct negotiations" with Jordan and Palestinians.

In another development, a "top security" source cited by *HA'ARETZ alleged that Syria was "responsible" for the "planning* of everything involved" in the attempt to sabotage an El Al airliner in London.

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat informed Radio Monte Carlo that he would discuss expected Israeli "aggressions" against Palestinian camps in Lebanon during a 22 April Palestinian Military Council meeting in Baghdad. He said the Council would also discuss the "indisciplined" behavior of some Palestinian officers in Jordan. The radio reported earlier on a fistfight in Amman between PLO employees loyal to 'Arafat and supporters of 'Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah, a Palestinian officer who has criticized the PLO leadership in recent months.

Tunisia

A criminal court sentenced Social Democratic Movement leader Ahmed Mestiri and several other opposition activists to 4 months in jail on charges of unlawful assembly, AFP reported. As for the unrest in Tunis University, TAP announced the Education Ministry's decision to close down the Faculty of Culture and Humanities, Manubah Branch, indefinitely as of 22 April. In a related report, KUNA spoke of "cautious calm" in other faculties of Tunis University following recent student protests against the killing of a Muslim fundamentalist student by security police. The authorities have warned the Islamic Tendency Movement against holding street demonstrations and have threatened to arrest every leader who participates in demonstrations, according to a Kuwaiti press report cited by KUNA.

DRA

USSR Visit — DRA Council of Ministers Chairman Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand departed Moscow 23 April following an official visit to the USSR, TASS reported. During the course of the visit, an agreement on the guidelines for bilateral trade and economic cooperation and an economic cooperation agreement for 1986-1990 were signed, according to BAKHTAR.

Mujahidin Fighting — The rebels' "big base" in Zhwara, dubbed by the West as an "unassailable citadel of the freedom fighters," has been "completely cleared of counterrevolutionaries" TASS reported, citing the DRA general in charge of the operation. In other action, a DRA military spokesman cited by Kabul radio asserted that a "large number" of mujahidin have been "crushed" in Khowst District and a number of surface-to-air missiles have been recovered by the country's security forces. The radio cited another report that noted the seizure of 27 surface-to-surface missiles by the country's security forces in other operations.

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DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 078 *23 April 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Reported Exchange of Fire at Amman PLO Office ..... A 1
  Al-Za'im vs 'Arafat Supporters *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 1
  Al-Za'im Source Denies Shooting *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 1
Khalaf Rejects 'Conditional' Arab Summit *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
PFLP's Jibril Threatens Revenge on UK Interests *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I 17 Apr]* ..... A 1
PLO Central Council To Meet in Baghdad 29 Apr *[INA]* ..... A 1
'Arafat's Plan To Join Solidarity Meeting Denied *[MENA]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Anticipates Israeli Attacks on Camps *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 1
Fatah Official on Palestinians' Return to Lebanon *[London AL-MAJALLAH 16-22 Apr]* ..... A 2
Jordan Regent Addresses Security Conference *[Amman JORDAN TIMES 22 Apr]* ..... A 2
Joint Forces Launch Katyusha Attack on Settlements *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 4
Salah Khalaf Addresses Journalists in Kuwait *[Kuwait AL-ANBA' 11 Apr]* ..... A 5

OPEC AFFAIRS

Further on Unsuccessful OPEC Geneva Conference ..... B 1
  Algeria, Iran, Libya Block Accord *[Kuwait]* ..... B 1
  Saudis Behind Price 'Conspiracy' *[IRNA]* ..... B 1
  Fail To Agree on Oil Ceiling *[AFP]* ..... B 1
  Arab, Latin American Producers Meet *[OPECNA]* ..... B 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Paper Urges Arabs To Unite Against Reagan *[WAKH]* ..... C 1
Prime Minister Returns After Medical Treatment *[WAKH]* ..... C 1

KUWAIT

U.S.-West European Plot Against OPEC Claimed *[WAKH]* ..... C 1

OMAN

Foreign Minister Says Arab Summit Necessary *[ONA]* ..... C 1

PDRY

Foreign Minister Returns Home, Makes Statement ..... C 1

QATAR

AL-'ARAB Criticizes Europe, Arabs on U.S., Libya *[QNA]* ..... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Paper: Summit Must Address 'Unity of Arab Destiny' ..... C 2
King Fahd Chairs Cabinet Session 21 Apr *[SPA]* ..... C 2
'Responsible' Statement Defends Kingdom's Oil Policy *[SPA]* ..... C 2

UAE

Maldivian President Concludes Visit 22 Apr .... C 3

YAR

Sudanese General Arrives To Discuss Relations .... C 3
    Concludes Visit, Departs *[WAKH]* .... C 3

EGYPT

Mubarak Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi *[Doha QNA]* .... D 1
Mubarak Says Agenda Needed Prior to Arab Summit .... D 1
    Speaks on Economy, Foreign Policy .... D 1
Ghali Discusses Meetings With Israeli Leaders .... D 2
Commentary Calls Libya, Syria 'Cancer Cells' .... D 3

IRAQ

Tariq 'Aziz, Yasir 'Arafat Confer in Baghdad .... E 1
Iraqi Oil Minister Returns From Geneva 22 April .... E 1
Commander Warns Planes, Ships Bound for Iran .... E 1
Communiques Issued on Recent Combat Operations .... E 1
    No 2,197 .... E 1
    No 2,198 .... E 2

JORDAN

King Husayn Returns From Private Visit to UK .... F 1
UK Delegation Searches for Trade Opportunities .... F 1
    'Useful' Talks Held .... F 1
    Delegation Meets Officials .... F 1
Iraq Begins Exporting Oil Via New Aqaba Jetty *[SAWT AL-SHA'B 17 Apr]* .... F 1

LEBANON

U.S. Diplomats, Professors Leave for E. Beirut *[Radio Free Lebanon]* .... G 1
Italian Embassy Denies Closing Offices .... G 1
'Security Dispute' Occurs at American U. Hospital .... G 1
    Emergency Room Still Open .... G 1
    Birri Urges Stricter Security .... G 1
    Al-Huss Deplores Incident .... G 1
Birri Says 21 Apr Shelling Due to Car Bomb Discovery .... G 1
Junblatt Returns From Damascus 22 Apr *[Voice of the Mountain]* .... G 1
Speaker al-Husayni Leaves for Romanian Visit .... G 1

SYRIA

Increased Tension, Troops on Border With Turkey *[Radio Free Lebanon]* .... H 1
Cabinet Reviews U.S. 'Aggression' Against Libya .... H 1
Al-Zu'bi Receives USSR Friendship Delegation .... H 1
Minister of State Al-Na'ib Meets EC Representative .... H 1
USSR Machine Building Minister Departs .... H 1
Commentary Outlines U.S. Aims in Region .... H 2

ISRAEL

Peres Meets 'Secretly' With Moroccan Envoy in Paris *[DAVAR 23 Apr]* .... I 1
Reportage on Alleged Arms Smuggling to Iran .... I 1
    Embassy in U.S. Refuses Comment .... I 1

    - Bar'am Cited From Bermuda ..... I 1
    - Defense Ministry Denies Involvement ..... I 1
    - Defense Source: Deal 'Inconceivable' ..... I 1
    - Foreign Ministry Responds ..... I 1
- Syria Said Directly Linked to El Al Bomb Attempt *[HA'ARETZ 23 Apr]* ..... I 2
- Moshe Levi on Political Demonstrations, W. Bank ..... I 2
- Rabin Inaugurates Golan Night-Vision Equipment Plant ..... I 2
- 4 Terrorist Squads Reportedly Operating in W. Bank ..... I 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

- Swedish Daily Interviews Bendjedid on Eve of Visit ..... Q 1
- Mauritanian Interior Minister Arrives on Visit ..... Q 2

LIBYA

- King Hassan's Personal Envoy Arrives in Tripoli ..... Q 2
- Mauritanian Minister Visits, Agrees to Arab Summit ..... Q 2
    - Received by Al-Qadhdhafi ..... Q 2
- Ghanian Envoy Concludes Visit, Departs ..... Q 2
- Armed Forces Chief Receives Palestinian Officials ..... Q 2
- Soviet Naval Vessels Reported 'Visiting' ..... Q 3
    - JANA Names Three Cruisers ..... Q 3
- AFP Reports Expulsion of European, U.S. Journalists ..... Q 3
    - European Boycott as Cause Denied *[KUNA]* ..... Q 3
- UK Paper: 'Head of Internal Security' Dismissed *[THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 22 Apr]* ..... Q 3
- Minister Cited on Debris of 2 U.S. Planes Salvaged *[AFP]* ..... Q 3
    - Plane Wreckage Aired on TV ..... Q 4
- Photo Exhibition on U.S. Bombing Aired ..... Q 4
- Further Reportage on Statements of Support ..... Q 4
    - Islamic Kurdish Army Sends Message ..... Q 4
    - Vanuatu Prime Minister Statement ..... Q 4
- 'Source' Denies Involvement in Sikh Terrorism ..... Q 4

MOROCCO

- King Hassan Receives Libyan Envoy 22 April ..... Q 5

SUDAN

- Elected Assembly To Assume Power on April 26 ..... Q 5
- Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi Continues New Government Contacts ..... Q 5
    - Issues Statement on Foreign Policy ..... Q 5
    - Speaks on Extradition of Numayri ..... Q 6
- TMC Member on Garang 'Chance' To Join Peace Process ..... Q 6

TUNISIA

- USSR's Tolkunov Meets With President Bourguiba ..... Q 6
    - Received by Ministers ..... Q 6
    - Holds Press Conference *[KUNA]* ..... Q 6
- Opposition's Mestiri Sentenced to 4 Months in Jail *[AFP]* ..... Q 7
- Ministry of Education Closes University Branch ..... Q 7
    - KUNA Reports 'Cautious Calm' ..... Q 7

SDAR

- APS Reports Moroccan Troops Killed by Mine Blast ..... Q 7

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

S. African Nationalists en Route to Iran To Buy Arms *[DAILY NATION 22 Apr]* ...... R 1

SOMALIA

Vehicles, Weapons Seized in SNM Attack on Army *[Radio Halgan]* ...... R 1

TANZANIA

AFP: Citizens Stage Anti-U.S. Protest March ...... R 1
Libyan Solidarity Expressed *[KNA]* ...... R 1

UGANDA

Foreign Minister Addresses Nonaligned Conference ...... R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Chadian Envoy Meets With Biya, Speaks to Press ...... S 1
ECA Ministerial Meeting Ends; Communique Issued ...... S 1

CHAD

Habre on Libyan Presence, Nigerian Cooperation ...... S 2
Habre Receives Message From Senegal's Diouf ...... S 3

GABON

Foreign Minister, Tunisian Envoy Hold Talks *[PANA]* ...... S 3

ZAIRE

Air Traffic Agreement With Gabon Signed *[PANA]* ...... S 4
Agriculture, Health Protocols With Canada Signed ...... S 4

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Kerekou, DPRK Vice Minister Discuss Cooperation ...... T 1

BURKINO FASO

Minister Lingani Returns From Libya, Comments ...... T 1
Sankara, GUNT Minister Discuss Congo Talks Failure ...... T 2

GHANA

Rawlings Interview on U.S. Attack on Libya ...... T 2
Rawlings Visits Family of Deceased Police Officer ...... T 6
Foreign Secretary Returns From Brazil, India ...... T 6

GUINEA

President Conte Receives Libyan, DPRK Envoys ..... T 6
Freedom of Movement Discussed With Guinea-Bissau ..... T 6

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Receives Beninese, Chadian Envoys ..... T 7
Friendship, Cooperation Treaty With Brazil Ratified *[FRATERNITE MATIN 22 Apr]* ..... T 7

LIBERIA

AFP: UPP Leader Injured by Police Beatings ..... T 7
Reportage on Minister Tubman Press Conference ..... T 8
    U.S. To Grant Development Aid ..... T 8
    IMF To Draw Up Recovery Program ..... T 8
AFP: Women Petition To End U.S. Military Aid ..... T 8

MALI

President Traore Receives GUNT's Facho Balam *[AFP]* ..... T 9
Cuban Paper Interviews Traore on Southern Africa ..... T 9

NIGERIA

Babangida Receives Ugandan Envoy, Promises Support ..... T 9
BBC Interviews Minister Akinyemi on Foreign Policy ..... T 9

SENEGAL

Authorities Ban Anti-U.S. Student Demonstration *[AFP]* ..... T 10

SIERRA LEONE

Petroleum Trade Agreement Signed With Algeria ..... T 10

SOUTHERN AFRICA

BOTSWANA

Masire Congratulates Zimbabwe's Mugabe, Banana ..... U 1
Brandt Terms ANC 'Important Liberation Movement' ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Official Denies Responsibility for Car Bomb *[BBC]* ..... U 1

NAMIBIA

Clashes Reportedly Kill 14 SWAPO 'Insurgents' ..... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Partial Version of 13 Apr Winnie Mandela Speech *[CAPE TIMES 18 Apr]* ..... U 2
Botha Says Economic Talks Under Consideration ..... U 3
Defense Minister Malan Presents White Paper ..... U 3
    Reports ANC Consolidation ..... U 3
    2-Year Service Not Shortened ..... U 3
    Discusses ANC, PAC Tactics ..... U 4
Van Der Walt Report Introduced in Parliament ..... U 4

Viljoen, Heunis Comment on Van Der Walt Report ..... U 5
Pik Botha Comments on Talks With Crocker ..... U 6
    Views FRG, Portugal Talks ..... U 6
Brandt Concludes Visit, Meets Botha, Tutu ..... U 6
    Meeting Said 'Unsatisfactory' ..... U 6
    Brandt 'Not Convinced' ..... U 7
    DPA: Talks With Tutu ..... U 7
Envoy to UK Admits Some Detainees Tortured *[Umtata]* ..... U 7
Bill on Pass Laws, Uniform ID's Published ..... U 7
Mandela To Receive Honorary Zimbabwean Degree *[Umtata]* ..... U 8
HNP MP Condemns Abolition of Influx Control ..... U 8
Alexandra Boycott, Related Violence Reported ..... U 8
    Boycott Enforced by Youths ..... U 8
    Five Reported Dead ..... U 9
    Police Raid: 1 Dead, 30 Injured ..... U 9
    50,000 Attend Public Meeting ..... U 9
    Eight Reported Killed *[Umtata]* ..... U 10
    Police Say Situation 'Stalemate' ..... U 10
Churches Seek Court Order Against Lebowa Police *[Umtata]* ..... U 10
Lamontville Operation Continues; 1 Killed *[Umtata]* ..... U 10
    Police Withdraw; 55 Arrested ..... U 11
Police Kill Kangwane Student 12 April ..... U 11
200 Arrested in 'Swoop' on Lawaaikamp ..... U 11
Stofile, UDF Organizer, 11 Others Released *[Umtata]* ..... U 11
Second Death Results From Port Edward Explosion ..... U 11
Black Constable Killed in Atteridgeville *[Umtata]* ..... U 12
Five Killed in Faction Fighting Near Durban ..... U 12
3 Said Killed in Police Clashes With Mourners *[Umtata]* ..... U 12
Further on Deaths in Nyanga Bush Area Violence ..... U 12
Indian Man Killed in Verulam Clash With Coloreds ..... U 12
Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports ..... U 13
    7 PM, 21 April ..... U 13
    22-23 April ..... U 13
KwaNdebele Chief Minister Hails Influx Control End ..... U 13
Bophuthatswana Assembly Discusses Unrest Bills ..... U 13
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 14

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Congratulates Zimbabwe's Banana ..... U 21

Reported Exchange of Fire at Amman PLO Office

Al-Za'im vs 'Arafat Supporters

JN221412 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] In a dispatch from Amman, REUTER says that a shooting took place at the PLO offices in Amman this morning, wounding two. REUTER adds that the exchange of fire took place between the supporters of Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah] and Yasir 'Arafat's supporters when Abu al-Za'im arrived at the office, found it closed, and gave orders to break down the door. REUTER did not give further details on this incident.

Al-Za'im Source Denies Shooting

JN221536 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] A source at the PLO office in Jabal al-Nuzhah in Amman has said that at 1230 today, fistfights broke out between Brigadier General 'Atallah 'Atallah, also known as Abu al-Za'im, and a number of his supporters on the one hand and employees at the PLO office on the other [word indistinct] provocation between the two sides. The source added that one of the guards accompanying Abu al-Za'im opened fire but no one was hurt. The source also said that Abu al-Za'im withdrew from the scene and later returned to the office to resume his usual work. But sources close to Brig Gen 'Atallah 'Atallah denied reports that there had been an armed clash between him and Yasir 'Arafat's supporters at the PLO office, adding that all that happened was that some elements at the PLO office tried to provoke some of the officers working with him at the office, but the matter was settled after Abu al-Za'im arrived without the use of any weapons at all.

Khalaf Rejects 'Conditional' Arab Summit

JN191928 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, has rejected the convening of any conditional Arab summit, affirming that an Arab summit must discuss all Arab issues as one issue. In a speech rally held in Kuwait last night in support of the Palestinian people, Brother Abu Iyad said that the first of these issues is the Iraq-Iran war, followed by the U.S. aggression against Libya, then the Palestine question. He added: We will not accept any conditions from anybody to convene an Arab summit. He said that we should not differentiate between the aggression against Iraq and the aggression against Libya.

He condemned the stands of some Arab regimes supporting Iran in its aggression against Iraq, affirming that an attack on Iraq is an attack on Palestine as well, and that an attack on any part of the Arab homeland is an attack on the entire Arab nation.

PFLP's Jibril Threatens Revenge on UK Interests

GF191851 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 17 Apr 86 p 7

[Excerpt] Damascus — The Palestinian National Salvation Front has called upon the Arab nation to adopt a series of deterrent measures against the United States and its allies, particularly Britain. In a telephone statement to *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I*, Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP-GC, threatened to seek revenge on British interests for Britain's stance toward the aggression.

PLO Central Council To Meet in Baghdad 29 Apr

JN201043 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Apr (INA) — The PLO Central Council will begin meetings here on 29 April under PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih. A Palestinian source told INA that the PLO Central Council will discuss in its 2-day meetings PLO Executive Committee reports on the latest developments of the Palestinian cause, the results of the efforts underway to attain Palestinian national unity, and current Arab and international issues.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Baghdad today to participate in these meetings.

'Arafat's Plan To Join Solidarity Meeting Denied

NC221549 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Apr (MENA) — Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim, PLO representative in Cairo, has denied reports that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will attend the first conference of the Arab Solidarity Committees, to be held in Cairo on 7 May.

In a statement issued today, Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim said that 'Arafat is always looking forward to visiting Cairo to consult with and exchange views with his brother President Husni Mubarak.

'Arafat Anticipates Israeli Attacks on Camps

JN221844 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Hasan al-Kashif dispatch from Baghdad]

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has stated that he expects Israel to deal blows to or commit aggressions against Palestinian camps in Lebanon and other Lebanese populated areas. He told me this evening that he will discuss these expectations when he chairs the Higher Palestinian Military Council meetings tonight. The council will also discuss an important report on Israeli military movements and the possibility of some kind of Israeli military action in the region. Yasir 'Arafat said the council will also discuss the situation in the Palestinian camps, in both southern Lebanon and Beirut, in light of the continued siege on these camps and the attacks and threats by Israel and its agents.

'Arafat added that the Palestinian military council will discuss the situation in occupied Palestine, particularly the successful military escalation the Palestinian revolution forces have carried out during the past stage and how to enhance and continue this successful escalation.

'Arafat said that the council will discuss how to improve the Palestinian fighters' training to enable them to carry out the tasks with which they are entrusted.

'Arafat concluded his statement to our radio by saying that the council will also discuss the indisciplined behavior of some officers in the Jordanian area following the suspension of coordination between the Jordanian authorities and the PLO.

Fatah Official on Palestinians' Return to Lebanon

PM221026 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
16-22 Apr 86 p 5

[Interview with Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, by Salih Qallab; date and place not given]

[Excerpts][Qallab] The return of the Palestinian forces to Lebanon has become a current topic. What is the size of these forces and of the return in general?

[Al-Wazir] It must be made clear that this matter is being exaggerated. What in fact we mean when we talk about the return to Beirut and Lebanon is that the Palestinian fighters who were forced to leave after the Israeli seige and the occupation of a great part of Lebanon — including a large number of refugee camp inhabitants — have begun to return to their people and to the camps to resume their normal life. It must be borne in mind that all these people have legal papers issued by the Lebanese authorities. Of course, the presence of these fighters in the Palestinian camps leads to their falling into the pattern of the camp's life, including defending them against attacks. Therefore, the uproar created over this subject is fabricated and is being exploited by the enemy in order to launch bloody raids on our people's camps.

[Qallab] But you have proclaimed your support for shelling the Israeli settlements in northern Palestine, which means that the fighters who returned have not restricted their activities to the camps as you say.

[Al-Wazir] The Palestinian camps and their inhabitants are part of the areas where these camps are located. Therefore the Palestinian fighters get involved in the daily struggle which their Lebanese brothers are waging. On this basis, therefore, we do not deny that our fighters who returned recently and those who stayed in the camps have participated and are participating in operations carried out against the enemy.

[Qallab] You are talking about the camps and the operations in the south, but what do you say regarding your renewed involvement in the Lebanese political equation and your standing with one party against the other?

[Al-Wazir] Fatah movement forces and the Palestinian revolution first and foremost are concerned with self-defense against campaigns by Israel and the local agents. These forces have the right to hold on to their arms all the time particularly since attempts were often made to attack the camps. Lebanon is now like a forest of arms and so it is illogical that the camps would give up their arms.

[Qallab] Does the defense of the camps need a broadcasting station? Israel recently announced that it has bombed a Palestinian radio station in Sidon district.

[Al-Wazir] The Palestinian radio station in question was established as a voice of love and a fraternal appeal to shun all problems and conflicts as well as to call for the unity of the Lebanese and Palestinian ranks in the face of dangers threatening Lebanon. For this reason it was one of the targets of the Israeli

[Qallab] In your capacity as deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolutionary forces, where do you get the arms which you provide to your fighters who return to Beirut? Is it true that you buy them from Lebanese quarters, including [former president] Camille Sham'un?

[Al-Wazir] The Palestinian revolution is not incapable of obtaining arms of all types that its fighters may need or that the situation or the tasks may call for. We do this either by buying from the local market or through other means which I cannot disclose.

Jordan Regent Addresses Security Conference

JN220647 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
22 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

[By Salamah B. Ni'mat, *JORDAN TIMES* Reporter]

[Text] Amman — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the Regent, called on Arab governments on Monday to work towards securing conditions required for reaching "a new Arab consensus" that would lift the Arab world from its current state of paralysis.

The Crown Prince, delivering a keynote speech at a conference on Arab national security, defined the required conditions as Arab unity, national independence in confrontation with foreign hegemony, development, justice, democracy, and indigenous civilisational and cultural renaissance.

"I do not see these conditions as impossible to achieve," the Regent told the conference at the Arab thought forum. "I would go beyond that to say that I am certain that there is no way out for the Arab nation from these crises without accomplishing these preconditions."

He explained that the unity of purpose in the Arab world would be translated into an integrated national and civilisational project that embodies the aspirations of all Arabs.

"What is even more important is to convince decision-makers in our nation, by all available means, to take these plans and mechanisms seriously, before we all get flooded," he said.

Prince Hasan said the ATF was a bud of hope for the future generations "that are almost killed by despair and frustration amidst threats and challenges that are not confronted with a creative or effective national response by the leaders of the Arab nation."

Reviewing dimensions of the threats to Arab national security, Prince Hasan outlined in his speech his perceptions of national security on all levels: "Whether we considered the narrow definition of national security which is limited to the protection of national soil, the state's entity and revenues, or the broader one which extends from the internal front, the protection of the society and its values, the citizen and his well-being, there is no one who would contest the fact that the security of the Arab countries as a group or separately, at the present, is in its lowest level since 1973, and perhaps since our states gained their political independence."

The crown Prince said that the Arab world is threatened by international regional and internal dangers. "None of these three kinds of threats are mere possibilities or illusions," the Crown Prince said. "For we have fallen a victim of all these threats in this or that part of the Arab World."

International threats to the Arabs, he said, basically emanate from the two superpowers that contorl the world order for the time being.

"Beginning with Afghanistan and ending with the American-Libya confrontation, we have never witnessed, in the last three decades since the Suez affair in 1956, such a superpower interest and intervention," Prince Hasan said. Other examples of superpower interference in the region, he said, were the Lebanese crisis, and airplane hijackings that were carried out in the last few months.

"What is more serious than military intervention is the attempt by both superpowers to strategically control the region's resources whether through military bases and facilities, control of arms supplies, their price and other forms of political blackmail, or through strengthening its grip on our economic, financial, technological and food resources," he said in his address to the conference entitiled "Arab National Security in the Coming Decade." Outlining regional threats, Prince Hasan said that threats to the region's national security comes from within the region "and for the last four decades by the Israeli settlement entity which is the greatest of all threats."

The Crown Prince characterised the Israeli threat as one which is not only aimed at usurping Arab land but also aims at threatening the Arab national entity. "I do not need to remind you of the Ariel Sharon ideology which is repeatedly declared for so many years, with which the Israeli ambitions developed from the control of Palestine and its usurpation to the control of all neighbouring countries, to the expansion of the so-called vital strategic sphere." The Crown Prince said this sphere could include the region from Pakistan to Morocco, from Turkey to Chad and the Horn of Africa.

"This Israeli vision is not mere plans on paper but has entered the domain of practice in the last five years — from bombing the nuclear reactor in Baghdad to the east, to the bombing of the Palestine Liberation Organisation headquarters in Tunis to the west, to the threat to strike Yemen in the south.... Not much doubts is left as to the seriousness of this plan," Prince Hasan said.

He said Israel demonstrated in Lebanon that it was trying to achieve "the absolute security" for the Jewish state. "As military experts tell us, absolute security to a certain state means the absence of security in all neighbouring states."

He said that Israel would not have dreamt to achieve that without "the complete support of the United States on one side and the absence of a minimum of Arab agreement on a strategy."

The Crown Prince said the other regional threat in the area was Iran at the eastern flank of the Arab World represented by Iraq. He described the Iran-Iraq war as "a tragic and futile conflict at the same time." He said that this war would not have continued for six years if Arabs had a consensus on a minimum strategic limit in defence of national soil.

Discussing internal threats, Prince Hasan referred to inter- Arab conflicts and civil war in some Arab countries. He pointed out to the armed conflict in the western Sahara which drained the energies of Algeria and Morocco and the civil wars in southern Sudan and Lebanon.

He said the five wars the Arabs suffered in the last 10 years cost Arabs half a million dead, several million injured or evicted and about $200 billion.

Although the Arab world had spent about $200 billion on arms in the last decade, "they are weaker today than they were on the eve of the 1973 war," he said. "The real reason behind the futility of this arms build-up is the absence of a unified Arab will and the lack of coordination between the wills of the different countries," Prince Hasan said. He also attributed the uselessness of these efforts to the "lack of an accurate understanding of the balance in international relations."

"There is no foreign power which can guarantee us our national or pan-Arab security," he said adding that "the United States did not consider the minimum of our interests or even feelings when it defined its policies in the region because of its strategic alliance with Israel and the power of the Zionist lobby in the U.S. Congress." "The Soviet Union was not capable of limiting the aggressive Israeli intransigence in the region. There are limits to what others can do for us," the regent said.

He also said that one of the reasons behind the current state of affairs in the Arab world was the lack of realisation by Arab leaders that "the first line of defence of our foreign security starts from within our societies."

In his concluding note, Prince Hasan said that there was no way out from the current situation without dealing with the reasons behind Arab weakness and paralysis. "We have no choice but to keep trying, collectively as governments, states and people ... all we need is to seek the implementation of the existing Arab charters, treaties and agreements."

Dr. 'Ali al-Din Hilal presented a working paper on Arab national security in which he made an analysis of the transformation that was suffered by the Arab world and the influence of foreign powers.

Analysing the region's recent history, Dr. Hilal said that a plan to unite the Arab world was aborted in 1967 with the Arab-Israeli war and that the Arab world now lives "the phase of absorbing the defeat and the hope to gather forces for confronting the enemy."

"The ongoing crises in the Arab world are the side effects of what happened in 1967," Dr. Hilal said. He said the great challenge facing the Arab leaders was "how to deal with this reality."

Dr. Hilal, a professor of economics and political science from Egypt, said Arab countries should "adopt the policy of defence... a pan-Arab national strategy, based on reaching a consensus on a minimum requirement and then enlarging the circle of this consensus to handle other problems."

Dr. Hilal said the political situation in the Middle East in the 1980s "is characterised by a decline of Soviet influence, accompanied by an increase of U.S. influence. He said that while the Soviet Union has retreated and followed "a cautious policy in the Middle East," the U.S. has "invaded" the area.

"This situation has increased the American ability to control the balance of power and to influence the course of events" in the area, he said.

He pointed out that the U.S. remains the main weapon supplier to Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Israel and "consequently, it can influence the balance of military power in the region since it knows the capabilities of each party."

According to Dr. Hilal, there are a number of givens that should be taken into consideration in order to achieve Arab security.

Arab security can only be achieved within an Arab framework and requires the cooperation of all Arab governments and systems regardless of differences. Other factors that should be taken into consideration, according to Dr. Hilal, are that "no Arab country is beyond the Israeli threats" and that a special relationship with the U.S. "is no longer a guarantee for Arab countries against Israeli aggression."

Dr Hilal outlined specific steps that should be taken by the Arabs to succeed in achieving Arab security: —settling inter-Arab differences, problems and disputes; —holding regular Arab summits to enhance the role of the Arab League; —avoiding a military confrontation with Israel and pursuit of efforts for a peaceful settlement "in order to gain enough time to redress the current balance of strategic power"; and —containing the decline in oil prices.

Dr. Hilal also outlined three long-term goals that the Arab governments should strive to achieve in the next five years. These include the formulation of a formula that will enable Egypt to return to all Arab institutions, to have balanced relations between the Arab world and both superpowers and to redress the balance of military power in the area in favour of the Arab world.

Commenting on Dr. Hilal's paper was Dr. Su'ad Al-Sabbah from Kuwait. Dr. Sabbah said that the lack of Arab political will is traced back to the absence "with varying degrees" of democracy in the Arab world.

Dr. Sabbah contended that Arab governments have lost their credibilities in terms of democracy and popularity and emphasised that the Arabic press is "nothing more than the voice of the master — the respective governments —and does only reflect the will of the ruling political bodies."

Dr. Sabbah, a renowned scholar and poet, said Egypt's readmission into the Arab world required Cairo's change of its stance on the Camp David treaty since "the return of Egypt requires the return of military power to the area to confront the Arab world's major enemy —the Israeli aggression and threat."

"The return of Egypt's military power clashes with Camp David which considered the 1973 war as the last war between Egypt and Israel," Dr. Sabbah added.

The principle of regional security, Dr. Sabbah explained, has been subject to distortions and "grave diversions" while it was applied in some of the Arab countries. She said: "If regional security in both its comprehensive and theoretical meanings implies defending the nation's sovereignty and repelling dangers, then some of the Arab practices of applying regional security have been transformed into practices against the Arab individuals and into a form of containment of individual freedoms and the freedom of opinion and expression."

Joint Forces Launch Katyusha Attack on Settlements

JN221836 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1716 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The men of the Palestinian-Nationalist Lebanese joint forces launched a Katyusha rocket attack against the two Zionist settlements of Zera'it and Sa'sa' in the northern part of occupied Palestine yesterday. The rockets hit their targets accurately, starting a huge fire in them and either killing or wounding many enemy personnel. The joint forces also used rockets and mortar shells today to attack a joint position used by the occupation forces' armored vehicles and the agent militias in the occupied border strip. The position was directly hit, several Zionist armored vehicles were damaged, and a number of Zionist soldiers and agent elements were either killed or wounded.

Salah Khalaf Addresses Journalists in Kuwait

GF121510 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic
11 Apr 86 pp 5, 22

[Report on speech by Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, at a meeting with "Palestinian writers and journalists" at the PLO Headquarters in Kuwait on 10 April, by unidentified correspondent]

[Text] Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] began by saying: Like all other peoples of the world we have an intellectuals' crisis. All the revolutions of the world have been plagued by such a crisis. We are part of the world, and in particular we are part of the backward section of the world. The crisis is no less acute than the crisis of any intellectuals in the Third World. Sometimes, when it is a moment of need for the people and the revolution, they adopt negative stands when discussing the various issues that affect their people and nation.

The generalities in which some of our intellectuals indulge form the fertile ground for counter views that are not founded on solid bases: such counter views are based on slogans that have been learned by heart and which the writer reiterates in the course of his writings and then feels satisfied. The writer divides the Palestinian arena into the left and the right — he takes his pen and sides with the right, while another writer sides with the left. What is this left, where does it stand and what does it do? Where does the right stand and what does it do? These are secondary matters that are not important! In their writings the intellectuals are more interested in their own interests than in the interests of the Palestinian people.

He added: This issue is connected with all the institutions of the Palestinian people. The onslaught against the PLO is fierce. Here, I would like to thank the Palestinian Writers and Journalists Union for their invitation, notwithstanding my annoyance at the absence of some faces which can bear criticism only in the newspapers and not face-to-face.

Abu Ayad asked: Why does not the Palestinian Writers and Journalists Union in Kuwait issue a call for genuine unity? Let us begin by holding a dialogue and let us call for a general assembly to unite everyone. He declared: If our writers and thinkers are not themselves united, how can they ask us to be united? They will respond that that is political work. The fact is that the issue is bigger than being one of political action: It is a question of whether we survive or not.

He added: There are those who say that there are two leaderships in the Palestinian arena, one is patriotic [wataniyah], and the other is not patriotic. They are free to say what they want, for we in the PLO are democratic. But why this cowardice in coming face-to-face? Some of them inquire about a passport more than they inquire about their cause. For instance, Jordanian embassies ask them to attack the PLO or their passports will not be renewed, so they attack with revolutionary slogans. He asked: If I am not patriotic, then is it the Arab regimes that are patriotic? He said: The intellectual does not talk about the university in which he works, and does not, for example, speak on the issue of the university allowing a student to study at the university. I challenge them to talk about the Palestinians who in many Arab countries are not allowed to send their sons to university, while at the same time they say that the PLO has deviated and is traitorous.

Abu Iyad exclaimed: I am speaking about this matter for the second time. Although I believe that criticism is necessary yet one must not call people unpatriotic. One may say that they have erred or deviated. One can accept that. However, a teacher who is supposed to be teaching a generation should not judge people's patriotism.

Abu Iyad added: In the writers union there is a problem: You can say, we do not want any of those writers beginning with Mahmud Darwish and ending with Akram 'Arafat. Let us discuss this. However, allow our writers and journalists to be an instrument of pressure in forging the national unity with which the [Arab] regimes are toying and which they are trying to kill.

Salah Khalaf went on: As for the issue of Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah 'Atallah], one must not keep following up what the press publishes, particularly as some journalists call you on the telephone and say "hello," and on the following day you find this salutation published within a long statement. A few days ago a journalist telephoned me and informed me of a report saying that some offices had been occupied in Amman. I asked: Are you sure? He said: Yes. I said: I do not have any confirmation of this, or any information. The following day he published that Abu Iyad had confirmed the closure of the offices. The brothers came to demand a denial of this report. I said to them: We have grown weary of denials.

He extolled the Kuwaiti press for the democracy that it enjoys and since it is the only readable press and is an authority at a time when democracy has vanished.

He added: We have been careful to keep our statement outside the framework of the Arab tradition which constantly brings up the issues of treason and agentry. We issued a sober statement in order not to slide down into the mazes of the Arab world. However, it appears that the decision has imposed itself and the proposed solutions indicate that there is insistence that this people and the Arab nation should surrender to the enemies' schemes. The Arab situation is assisting this and does not want to save itself. The invitation made by Kuwait and some Arab countries to hold an Arab summit conference so far has not met with a response from anyone. Those who obstruct the conference and do not want it are known.

But why? Reagan's statements against Libya constitute a clear U.S. campaign against it. How do we confront such a situation? Is Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi facing it alone? There are other threats to Syria, to Kuwait, and the Arabian Gulf. In practice Iran is occupying part of Iraqi territory. In Lebanon the Amal gang continues to eat into the flesh of the Palestinian people and insists on implementing the partitioning scheme. Does not such a situation warrant a responsible stand in which the major and secondary issues are defined?

He said: There are those who still think that the PLO, against which they began the battle in 1982 and failed to destroy, might be destroyed by a division. They attempted to create a division within the PLO in Damascus but failed. Now they are trying to put pressures on the PLO through another worthless television coup. On the contrary, I declare that if a group of miscreants leave the revolution, then the Palestinian people and the Palestinian revolution will be rid of them.

Abu Iyad admitted the existence of a basic fault in the PLO represented by the lateration [as received] of the image of the Fedayeen who used to die without having a rank, whether a major, sergeant, or lieutenant. He said: Now we have ranks — colonels, majors, lieutenant colonels. This system of having ranks has been introduced. He added: If we want to revert to the right course, we must begin by abolishing these ranks, since some people have begun to seek ranks. We have 20 armies. Let us leave the Palestinian people without an army until they liberate their country. He affirmed that this mentality of introducing an army system was behind Abu Musa's [Sa'id Musa Muragha] coup and Abu al-Za'im's coup, and perhaps other coups. He said: We have conflicted within the revolution over this mentality. We want only the image of the Fedayeen about whom the people only know that they fought and were martyred.

In contrast, the person who is promoted to a rank higher than a sergeant stops speaking about martyrdom and his goal becomes to "snap" a salute to the land. Those who used to be members of the Jordanian Army were not able to carry out coups there, and came to carry them out in our revolution and to flex their muscles before us. But who is responsible? We are responsible for this, since the mentality of introducing an army system can never make a revolution. An army should be formed after liberation and the establishment of the state.

He said: We have thousands of steadfast loyalists in southern Lebanon who are fighting everyday. They secretly penetrate into the occupied territories passing through three Arab capitals. They do not know military ranks or follow regular army ways. They also do not know the arrogance of Arab armies. He added: We are criticizing ourselves because the chaos caused by one officer or two officers does not occur in revolution, but occurs in the janisseries. We made a great mistake by allowing ourselves to create an army system in the revolution. He continued: There is no such thing as Abu al-Za'im, but there is a Jordanian decision. Does Jordan want to have a television coup or not? We will hear the answer to this question in the coming days. For every answer there is another answer.

Regarding the occupation of the PLO offices in Jordan by Abu al-Za'im, he said: There are three offices protected by the liberation army which is led by Na'im al-Khatib, a prominent intelligence agent imposed on the liberation army since 1970. It is this army which threatened us yesterday. He affirmed that the group which is now moving in Amman was dismissed from Palestinian action long ago, but despite this, some are still adhering to the idea of creating an army system. Abu Iyad denied that the Palestinian leadership has stopped paying the officers and soldiers of the liberation army. He said: This is not correct. Earlier Tariq al-Khudari declared war against the PLO and attacked the camps of Nahr al-Barid, al-Baddawi, and Tripoli. Despite all this we did not deduct a piaster from the salaries of the liberation army. Some plotted against us, but we did not stop the financial benefits to them.

He referred to the impertinent threats by Na'im al-Khatib who said that they will chop off the neck of anyone who stops the salaries of the liberation army, by saying: Who is Na'im al-Khatib? This indicates the level which some Arab regimes have reached. We have signed an agreement and shouldered the consequences of this agreement in facing the Palestinian arena and the Arab nation. We have lost our friends as a result of that. They wanted to see further concessions by the agreement. They wanted to take the right of representing us and to take the national rights, but they faced a thick wall. Nobody is ready to abandon national rights and the right of representing the Palestinian people. For this reason, Jordanian television began to launch its propaganda and show papers which have been hidden for years. Now comes the issue of Abu al-Za'im which is a Jordanian decision showing the greatness of the Jordanian agreement between a government that respects itself and the PLO!

Answering a question on why the leadership has to justify every plot that occurs or that has occured, Abu Iyad said: Any event should be explained after its occurrence. For example, I spoke about the issue of Abu Al-Za'im long ago without mentioning names. I said: A division is being planned by some hidden elements who will appear at the proper time. We wanted to give the people the opportunity to avoid presenting further faded pictures of our cause. We have to explain every phase of the attacks against us. Such explanations should not be understood as justifications. After 1982 those who remained silent became heroes and we became traitors and self-surrendering. How can we explain that? The most important thing in the design is that it is not the Syrian regime which struck at us, but that some persons from among us are striking at us to distort the picture of the Palestinian action.

Regarding the Jordanian agreement, he said: King Husayn completely abolished the agreement in his speech. He added: Jordan has not preserved the morals of the agreement. He said that the statements of King Husayn and the television programs by the propagandists and by the village leagues were more dangerous. He said that there is nothing left from the agreement. Therefore, I say that the agreement was finished long ago. I announced this in March 1985 when I said that the Americans took the agreement to a deadlock. Jordan was insisting that the PLO has taken the agreement to a deadlock. He added: The moves in Jordan are aimed at imposing pressures on the PLO leadership in a bid to force it to submit. They think that Abu al-Za'im can take us back to Jordan to voice our acceptance of Resolution 242. We say that we have youths in Jordan who are facing pressures. However, our interests and the interests of our youths and organization will not be at the expense of principles.

He said: Some see mistakes and magnify them, but they do not mention the good deeds of the revolution. No one mentions anything about the fact that we were exiled to different places and about the return of the fighters to southern Lebanon, Jordan, the occupied territories, and Syria. Despite this we believe that there are mistakes in every march. We want to correct these mistakes. We want to correct what we can. But there are elements who are at odds with us. We will get rid of these elements one day. However, I admit that we have failed to some extent. There will come a time when we will eliminate all mistakes. If we reject military regularization all problems will be solved.

Answering a question on not abolishing the [Jordan] agreement, Abu Iyad said that the Fatah leadership regards the agreement as dead.

He called upon the Palestinian factions to respond to the Algerian president's call for the convocation of a unified PNC. He said: It is possible to hold before this a dialogue or discussion on all the issues which have come up since the Aden-Algiers agreement and to annul the [Jordan] agreement through a unanimous stance immediately after concluding the dialogue and adopting resolutions so such resolutions can be presented to the unified PNC. He said: The timing of annulment of the agreement is a tactical matter and has nothing to do with the stance toward the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement or with Jordan's stance. It is only a tactical stance.

He said: But for the factions to stay away and say that the agreement has been annuled, we tell them no; if the factions want to annul the agreement which was signed with Fatah, then let them come so that we can annul it together, after reaching an agreement in this regard.

He noted that contacts with Syria began at the end of last year and continued into this year. He said: The Syrian brethren made a demand which we cannot accept. They asked us to issue a statement explaining the significance of the Syrian role and apologizing for what happened in Lebanon.

Abu Iyad said: The Palestinian leadership rejected this condition and said that it is ready to hold a dialogue with Syria without any proconditions from any side.

He pointed out the hindering of the Palestinian revolution's role and the Syrian pan-Arab role through severance of relations and stressed the importance of a sound evaluation of the current phase by the two sides. He pointed out that some positiveness was achieved during the contacts between the two sides. He said: The events in Lebanon and in those countries which stood against the Damascus agreement proved that the differences between the Palestinian revolution and Syria reflect on the national and Islamic forces inside Lebanon and therefore hinder the achievement of any pan-Arab solution to the Lebanese issue.

He affirmed his concern for relations with Syria, on condition that they preserve Palestinian dignity and do not impose conditions which harm the dignity of the Palestinian revolution.

He said: With regard to the brethren in other factions, we initiated numerous meetings. We had no problems during our meetings with the DFLP and the Communist Party, but we had a problem with the PFLP, which will be solved little by little, and maybe the Algiers meeting will be an opportunity to hold a dialogue without any preconditions. He noted Salih al-Barghuthi's visit to Damascus which, through a number of meetings, produced excellent results.

Answering a question on Palestinian relations with the Soviet Union and with some Arab countries, he said: It is correct that our relations with Syria are not right, but why? He added: I have the right to be angry with Syria when Khaddam says that the Palestinians are stained people and when it is said that there is no independent decisionmaking. He asked: Where is Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] and where is Qadri [Samih Abu Kuwayk]? They are the ones who raised the slogans of reform. Their slogans were correct and their demands were correct, but their style was wrong, because the Syrian regime cannot allow the establishment of a better revolutionary state on its territory. For this reason, the Syrian regime uses them against the PLO only and then withdraws the recognition granted to them. Abu Salih returned from Beirut because they did not want the revolution to expand to the fighting areas. For this reason we had differences with Syria. He said: Abu Slaih's plan was presented to me before anybody else, but I refused to become a toy in the hands of anyone. He said that none of the secretaries general of the revolution factions can get out of Damascus without seeing Major 'Umar in the Fedayeen league. He affirmed that the PLO has never had any relationship with Major 'Umar, but the PLO had a relationship with President al-Asad or with one of the officials in the Syrian leadership.

He said that Palestinian writers and journalists trying to go to Baghdad from Damascus were not allowed to go and were ordered to disembark the plane although the Syrian regime does not have the right to withdraw a Palestinian delegation. The Syrian regime has the right to withdraw any Syrian delegation going to Baghdad. He said that on 22 June 1983 the Syrian regime searched some members of the [Palestinian] leadership before boarding a plane and asked if one of the members or the accompanying persons had a pistol with him. He said: If Syria wants us to deal with it as a part of the Syrian intelligence service there will be no revolution and there will be no PLO, because it is a crime to accept something like this.

He added: We knew that the Jordanian regime wanted to use this agreement to take the right to represent us and to take our national rights. In March they demanded the right to representation and in October they demanded the national rights. He went on: Syria wanted to turn us into a Fedayeen league and Jordan wanted to turn us into a new Fedayeen league and to turn us into village headmen in Jordan, but we refused to accept this.

He said: I do not say that relations with the Soviets are very good, but at the same time they are not very bad. Our relations with them have improved. Several meetings at high levels were held. These meetings were open, but this does not mean that there are no problems in our relations with the Soviets. He added: After the raid on Tunis and after the rejction of concessions the Soviet position changed. Our relations with the Soviet Union are strategic. We do not allow tactics in these relations, because we are faced with an obstinant American enemy. Bush expressed this obstinacy in Saudi Arabia by saying: You have to punish the PLO for refusing to sign the recent agreement in Amman.

Abu Iyad said that Bush wants such a punishment to take the form of cutting off financial aid and dispersing and harassing the Palestinian people, and creating other problems. Then the United States comes out with a plan like the Peres plan which aims to bring about an economic Camp David — a new Marshal plan to take the money and return it to us in the form of projects so as to safeguard Israel forever. This plan is absolutely the "dirtiest"

U.S. plan.

Abu Iyad affirmed that he does not believe there can be a U.S. solution. He said: It is an illusion. Yes, there can be a solution if the intrinsic Arab forces are strong. Therefore, there must be a united Palestinian cause and relations with Syria must be restored and they must be good. The national [watani] ranks must adopt a united stand, and we must support Iraq and support Al-Qadhdhafi vis-a-vis the United States so parts of the Arab homeland will not be isolated and dealt with separately. He asserted that the PLO's relationship with King Husayn is a tactical and not a strategic relationship.

Abu Iyad added: In 1985 we were able to return [to Jordan] so that we can be close to our kinfolk in the occupied territories.

He continued: The Fedayeen's return to any place close to the occupied territories used to cost us a great deal. Nevertheless, many fighters returned to the place where they should be fighting. Any force from outside the occupied territories gives support to those inside the occupied territories, and vice versa. More operations were carried out last year than in the previous year, and the statistics that have been announced prove this. Moreover, there was hand-to-hand fighting and this frightens the enemy.

Abu Iyad said that the 1982 aggression against Lebanon failed politically and militarily as there has been a return to Jordan and Syria and the areas that are close to the occupied territories. He noted that the Arab media do not show much interest in daily operations — the media wants operations that are sensational. Yet the daily operations are more of a threat to the enemy. He asserted that the Palestinian revolution is about to further escalate military action as this provides the solution for the present stage in the Palestinian cause.

On relations with Iraq and the nature of support offered by the Palestinian revolution to Iraq in its war with Iran, he said: Iraq rejects any practical Palestinian participation in the war, but it accepts the political position of the Palestinian people and the PLO. We have declared our position toward this war. We said that the halting of this war is a basic part of our strategy to confront the Zionist enemy. He added: Any Iraqi or Iranian potentials used in this war are lost by the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian people. We have made appeals to Iran more than once, especially after it occupied some Iraqi lands. However, as long as the Arab nation and the Arab regimes are fragmented the Arabs will not be able to agree on holding an Arab summit to discuss the aggression against Arabs. He said that despite our concern for Iran and the Islamic revolution, there is a red line. We are against Iran when it occupies Arab territory. He expressed his belief that no real Arab or Muslim accepts the occupation of Arab territory by Iran or by any other force.

Answering a question on the Moroccan monarch's initiative, he said: The call by King Hassan II is not correct. Al-Sadat tried that and went to the occupied territories and spoke about peace; the result was the Camp David accords which continue to shackle Egypt nationally and economically. These accords have failed to achieve anything. We are keen to support the Egyptian people until they surmount the effects of these accords. You can see the fingerprints of the accords on every Egyptian step. He referred to Butrus Ghali's visit to [the Israeli] Labor Party and asked: What has the Labor Party done for the Palestinian people, the Arab nation, and for the Egyptian people themselves. We say that we are trying to pull Egypt out of these accords, but some are moving against our efforts. Al-Sadat's line still exists. At the same time, he asked: What more does King Hassan II possess than Al-Sadat who was backed by the Egyptian army, the Egyptian people, and Egypt's history and who got nothing other than these accords, humiliating accords from which we are still suffering?

Answering a question on the introduction of the army rank system into the PLO, Abu Iyad said: When the regular army system is introduced into the heart of a revolution it creates a contradiction — despite the fact that there are a number of young men who have rejected ranks. He asserted that the genuine fighters and martyrs are those who are still without military rank. There are many in southern Lebanon and here and there who are without rank, including Abu 'Ali Shahin who spent 12 years in the prisons of the Zionist enemy. He used to crawl inside the prison and now he is in prison again in Jordan. There are many like him without rank.

Answering a question on the autonomy plan and the connection between it and the assassination of Zafir al-Masri [mayor of Nabulus], Abu Iyad declared: The PFLP made a mistake in claiming responsibility for the killing of Zafir al-Masri. Zafir was killed by Israel's Mosad because he refused to go to Jordan when he was summoned by the Jordanian regime and said that anyone in the occupied territories who bypasses the PLO will be bypassing the real leadership of the Palestinian people. As for autonomy, the Israeli Labor Party says that as the Egyptians have halted autonomy talks and, as the Arabs are not agreed on a unified stand, then the time is appropriate to implement autonomy unilaterally.

Abu Iyad said that he was confident that the Palestinian people will refuse to have anything to do with the autonomy plan just as they had refused it throughout the past years of occupation. He noted that some members of the Jordanian Government have illusions and say: Let them have autonomy. Then they will deal with it as a fait accompli. He asserted that this is a most dangerous plan and said: There is no justification for what happened in Jordan other than this analysis.

Referring to the convergence of the Egyptian and Jordanian stands, Abu Iyad said he does not believe that there is an agreement of views between Jordan and Egypt on Resolution 242. He noted that Egypt's stand is that Resolutions 242 and 338 do not have any importance and it is this that distinguishes Egypt's political stand. He said that the Egyptians believe that there has to be reconciliation and mediation. He contended that he is not optimistic about mediation because the differences are over Resolution 242 and delegating Jordan [to represent the Palestinians].

Responding to an invitation from a journalist to agree to issue an apology so as to restore relations with Syria, Abu Iyad said that he prefers to remain in exile to making an apology. He asked: Have the stands of the brothers who opted to remain in Syria helped them in anything? He asserted that by their stands Fatah and the PLO leadership protect them from outside Syria. He added: If I were to go to Syria on my knees apologizing I would lose myself and the revolution and everything. We prefer to remain in planes rather than kneel to any regime.

Further on Unsuccessful OPEC Geneva Conference

Algeria, Iran, Libya Block Accord

LD201103 Kuwait KUNA in English 0940 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, April 20 (KUNA) — OPEC oil ministers enter their sixth day of hard negotiations Sunday [20 April] trying to agree on a formula that would cut production to stabilize an already glutted market and curb further plunges of the commodity's price.

Late last night they had approved by majority a recommendation suggesting the organisation should have a production ceiling of just over 16 million barrels a day until the autumn. Only three of the 13 members — Iran, Algeria and Libya — argued against the proposal, calling instead for an immediate sharp cut in output to around 14 million B/D [Barrels per Day] in order to stablize the market and boost prices. The recommendation, which was produced by a committee of experts from all member states, said that prices would firm slightly by mid-May if the ceiling was adopted.

It was the first price-boosting proposal to have emerged from an OPEC meeting since Dr Subroto's ideas introduced at the previous session in March. These had called for a ceiling of 14.5 million B/D throughout the summer, but had not been accepted because of disagreements on how the cuts in individual member's outputs would be allocated. OPEC production is running at over 17 million barrels a day, so a cut in overall output of more than one million B/D would have to be accepted if the latest proposal became formal OPEC policy, analysts here pointed out.

Last night one minister, Qasim al-Uraybi Taqi of Iraq, while saying he agreed "in general" with the latest suggestion, indicated that his country wanted to increase its quota.

Earlier Iraq had asked for its production to be approved at 2.0 million B/D, some 800,000 barrels higher than the present quota. Last night ministers had not taken a formal vote on the experts' proposal, delegates said.

They suggested that the 13 ministers would leave Geneva with a vaguely-worded statement saying that the organisation had, by a majority, decided on a ceiling of just above 16 million barrels a day until the end of the third quarter of 1986, and had deferred discussion on how quotas should be realigned until their next meeting in the summer. It was anticipated also that OPEC would, at the end of the Geneva conference, re-issue its condemnation of the air raids carried out by the U.S. on Libyan cities.

Saudis Behind Price 'Conspiracy'

LD211827 Tehran IRNA in English 1705 GMT 21 Apr 86

["Saudi Arabia Upholding American Plan To Destroy OPEC — IRNA heading]

[Text] Geneva, April 21, IRNA — Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Aqazadeh said at the conclusion of an OPEC emergency meeting here Monday that the OPEC ministers are still at variance with each other over adoption of a single policy and said they are still at square one. He said Iran does not approve of three member countries comprised of oil ministers of Kuwait, Nigeria and Indonesia. He said the committee is formed with the idea of ensuring the continuity of the price war to the detriment of the organization.

The Iranian oil minister said the price war is a conspiracy launched by the Saudi Arabia and inspired by the U.S. to protect its interests.

Aqazadeh ssaid the 16.3 million bpd [barrels per day] ceiling as proposed by the OPEC is "an outright American plan", adding that the United States is responsible for Iran's loss of oil revenue.

The Iranian oil minister said as far as the Islamic Republic is concerned any decision by OPEC falling short of assuring a steady increase in prices is not acceptable. Aqazadeh said if OPEC should fail to reach a decision, then the Islamic Republic would abide by no restrictive rules.

Fail To Agree on Oil Ceiling

AU211839 Paris AFP in English 1835 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, April 21 (AFP) — Oil ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) failed Monday to reach unanimous agreement on a new production ceiling, as three of the 13 members refused to endorse the majority position, Iranian minister Gholam Agazedeh announced.

Ten OPEC members supported a production limit of 16.3 million barrels a day for the third quarter this year in a bid to boost sagging oil prices. Three countries, Algeria, Iran and Libya, argued for a ceiling of 14 million barrels a day, Mr. Agazedeh said.

The current OPEC ceiling, 16 million barrels a day, was largely abused over the first quarter when production is estimated to have topped 17 million barrels.

The final communique said the organization wanted to restore oil prices to an official level of 28 dollars a barrel, according to the Iranian minister.

On the spot or won-contract market in London Monday, North Sea bent crude was trading at 11.20 dollars a barrel, against 11.35 dollars on Friday. Spot prices have fallen 50 per cent since the end of November.

The communique noted that the majority of members believe production should be held to 16.3 million barrels a day in the third quarter and 17.3 million barrels per day in the fourth, or an average of 16.7 million per day over the last half of the year.

But it says the minority had advocated production ceilings of 14 million barrels a day in the second quarter, 14.5 million in the third and 16.8 million in the final quarter.

Mr. Agazedeh, who said the conference did not discuss the assignment of individual quotas under the new ceilings, described the majority proposal as not being serious.

Arab, Latin American Producers Meet

LD221537 Vienna OPECNA in English 0959 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 22 Apr. 86 (OPECNA) — Representatives of Arab and Latin American countries meeting here have stressed the importance of regional and global cooperation in achieving oil price stability.

A joint communique issued by the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) and the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) said such stability would serve the long-term interests of oil exporters and importers alike.

BAHRAIN

Paper Urges Arabs To Unite Against Reagan

GF220835 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0800 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 22 Apr (WAKH)— The Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* has condemned the statement made by President Reagan in which he announced that he is holding consultations with his NATO allies to coordinate a major operation against Libya. The paper stressed that the U.S. President is determined to continue his terrorism against the Libyan people and the Arab nation. The paper says that what took place against Libya and Banghazi "was merely feeling the pulse, after which Reagan was sure that the Arab pulse stopped." The paper said that the U.S. intentions are no longer concealed; moreover, allowing the shedding of Arab blood by a foreigner has become a normal matter, even for the Arabs themselves, since we practically dropped the Arab League charter which represented the national aspiration of the nation.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ warned that while the United States is massing the NATO countries in preparation for the blow it will deal to Libya, the U.S. blacklist will become long then and there will not be any Arab country far from the reach of the lord of the White House unless the pulse is felt again in the Arab arteries.

Prime Minister Returns After Medical Treatment

GF221421 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1345 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 22 Apr (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Bahraini prime minister, returned to Manama today after completing successful medical examinations in the United States and a period of recuperation in the United Kingdom.

KUWAIT

U.S.-West European Plot Against OPEC Claimed

GF221636 Manama WAKH in English 1518 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 22 Apr (WAKH) — The infrastructure and economic development of OPEC countries are the target of a U.S.-West European vicious conspiracy to bring the oil producing countries to their knees, a Kuwaiti newspaper charged Tuesday [22 April]. The Western plot to dismantle OPEC started in the mid-1970s when the U.S. established the International Energy Agency, said *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* daily in an editorial.

Since then, the Western world has created an atmosphere of instability for Arab OPEC members along with pressure on the economic development of these countries, said *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*.

"We are faced with a political-economic military design practiced by the U.S. and its partners in the industrial camp to tarnish the image of oil producing Arab countries and to undermine their influence in the region."

The West is following a devious strategy of an economic character to weaken the Arabs financially and economically and to threaten their security, *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* said.

OMAN

Foreign Minister Says Arab Summit Necessary

GF200822 Muscat ONA in Arabic 0745 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Muscat, 20 Apr (ONA) — Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, has said the Arab summit, which continues to be the subject of discussion among Arab countries, is necessary during the present circumstances of the Arab nation.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-WATAN* published today, he said that in view of the importance of the Arab summit, it is necessary to prepare well for it to achieve the desired results.

The minister of state for foreign affairs asserted that the Arab summit must have far reaching dimensions in view of the events through which the Arab world is passing, together with the world and the international community. He pointed out that new developments in the Arab world make it necessary to arrive at un understanding concerning specific points to prevent the division of Arab ranks which must be firmer and more positive than before.

Responding to a question on the possibility of holding the Arab summit, Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah said: "The Arab nation is one heart and one pulse, and proceeding from this, the response to the Arab summit will stem from the supreme Arab interest. He affirmed that we do not doubt that the Arab countries will respond with a good and devoted spirit to the summit since it is important to the region."

PDRY

Foreign Minister Returns Home, Makes Statement

GF210635 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, arrived today in Aden from New Delhi after taking part in a meeting of the coordination bureau of the nonaligned countries.

In a statement to ANA, brother al-Dali said that the meeting covered a number of issues pertaining to the summit conference of the nonaligned countries scheduled to be held in Harare and the U.S. aggression on the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The attendees of the meeting denounced this direct aggression, considered a violation of the norms of international laws on means to tackle and solve countries' problems, particularly as this is directed from a UN member. He pointed out that this aggression represents the bankruptcy of the U.S. policy in the Arab region. He added that he had met with the external affairs minister of friendly India and a number of nonaligned countries' foreign ministers. He discussed with them bilateral relations. He also discussed with them issues that help to reinforce the Nonaligned Movement's unity and confront schemes designed to weaken it and make it fruitless.

Concluding his statement, the foreign minister said that the meeting was successful due to the preparations, help, and backing presented by the friendly Government of India, led by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and other government officials.

Upon arrival he was received by Deputy Foreign Minister Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah, a number of Foreign Ministry officials, and the ambassador of friendly India in Aden.

QATAR

AL-'ARAB Criticizes Europe, Arabs on U.S., Libya

GF220902 Doha QNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Doha, 22 Apr (QNA) — The Qatari newspaper *AL-'ARAB* said today that the European adoption of an antagonistic position toward the Libyan people and their leadership stresses the dimensions of the aggressive alliance at a time when the European voices should be raised to say "No" to the U.S. arrogance so that these Western countries can prove their independent decisionmaking. The paper stressed that the West European countries would not undertake such provocative steps had it not been for the absence of a unified Arab position. They also would not be so aggressive had the Arab countries adopted the same treatment in their dealings with all countries.

AL-'ARAB believed that the talk of Western countries on terrorism implies striking at the just struggle of the Arab nation and maintaining an unbalanced state in the Arab arena to deal successive blows to the Arab body and thus keep it subservient to the United States.

SAUDI ARABIA

Paper: Summit Must Address 'Unity of Arab Destiny'

GF200654 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 20 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] On the emergency Arab summit, the newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* says: When a call or a need surfaces to hold an emergency Arab summit to discuss what the Arab countries are required to do to defend their pan-Arab security, such a call must not appear as if it is merely a reaction to U.S. conduct or proceeding from a sense of denunciation and condemnation of the U.S. attack on Libya. The call and the sense of need to hold such a summit must proceed from the fact that the Arab nation has been subjected to a large number of foreign aggressions, and from the numerous clear indications that the Arab nation will be subjected to further such aggressions. The unity of Arab destiny and joint responsibility for the security and peace of all the countries of the Arab nation require a mutual call to convene an Arab meeting that has a pan-Arab color, whether on the level of experts, ministers, or leaders, to discuss a unified formula of action or for the purpose of joint Arab defense of the security and peace of the Arab world, if such a formula does not already exist.

King Fahd Chairs Cabinet Session 21 Apr

GF211601 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1545 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 21 Apr (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired the cabinet meeting today, Monday.

After the session, Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir made a statement to SPA in which he said: At the outset of the session, His Majesty the King briefed the cabinet on the outcome of the talks which His Majesty held over the past 2 days with the envoy of King Hassan II of Morocco and the envoy of His Excellency Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi which dealt with a number of Arab and Islamic issues of common interest. The minister added: In this light, His Majesty the King explained to the cabinet the Kingdom's stand on these issues and affirmed his majesty government's anxiousness to continue efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere and to bring the brothers' views together and continue the joint Arab efforts to unite the Arab nation and rally its ranks to realize its goals and objectives.

The information minister continued: After that, and upon the king's instructions, the cabinet listened to a report of the most important news carried by Arab and Western news media on the political, security, and economic developments, particularly the progress of OPEC's current talks in Geneva. The cabinet affirmed the Kingdom's announced stand on this issue.

'Responsible' Statement Defends Kingdom's Oil Policy

GF222220 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2140 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] A responsible source in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has issued the following statement: We have recently been following with deep sorrow the insistence of some OPEC member states in blaming and accusing the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia through their information media, and their insistence in repeating their false claims that the Kingdom is responsible for the price war and for the deterioration of the oil market, using unaccepted and rejected methods and expressions. This is continuing even though the Kingdom several times has responded to these claims and accusations through its official channels. The Kingdom has explained the reasons which have led to the regrettable situation in this vital economic field and the parties which caused it. In its previous statements the Kingdom also affirmed that its constant and known oil policy is aimed at stabilizing the oil market and at putting things in order by maintaining the production ceiling which was specified by OPEC in its previous resolutions and through the commitment of every member state to its specified quota so that oil prices can rise to the previous rates gradually and on the basis of a collective decision.

Therefore, while the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia declares this fact, it affirms its confidence in the honesty of the executive committee and the international chartered accounts of OPEC who regularly inspect and accurately follow up the monthly and annual production of each country. Nevertheless, the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will continue its efforts with the majority in OPEC to achieve the abovementioned objectives paying no attention to those who are trying to insult its political and economic policy and abstaining from all methods of intimidation and denunciation.

UAE

Maldivian President Concludes Visit 22 Apr

GF221032 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpt] His Excellency, Maldivian President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom left the country today for home after concluding an official 3-day visit to the UAE.

YAR

Sudanese General Arrives To Discuss Relations

GF182012 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Major General Ibrahim Yusuf al-'Awad, member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council [TMC] and commander of paratroopers, arrived in Sanaa today, leading a Sudanese delegation on a visit to our country which will last several days.

In a statement Maj Gen al-'Awad stated that he will convey a message from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, TMC chairman in fraternal Sudan, to his brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, pertaining to bilateral relations and Arab and international issues of common interest. Concluding his statement, he expressed his happiness with visiting our country for the first time to get acquainted with its historic features and the development of its modern progress. Upon his arrival at the airport he was received by a number of armed forces and security officers.

Concludes Visit, Departs

GF220759 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0515 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Sanaa, 21 Apr (WAKH) — Staff Major General Ibrahim Yusuf al-'Awad, a member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, left Sanaa today after concluding an official visit to the YAR.

Mubarak Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi

GF221231 Doha QNA in Arabic 1210 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 Apr (QNA) — Press reports in Abu Dhabi today stated that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak yesterday received a message from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi dealing with the current situation in the Arab arena and the recent U.S. aggression on Libya.

AL-ITTIHAD, which published the report, said that a senior Libyan envoy arrived in Cairo earlier yesterday on an unannounced visit and he will convey this message.

The newspaper stated that Egyptian officials have declined to comment on either what was discussed during the meeting between the President Husni Mubarak and the Libyan envoy, or the stance of the Egyptian leadership on the ideas and proposals presented by the Libyan envoy.

Mubarak Says Agenda Needed Prior to Arab Summit

NC221528 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Rafah, 22 Apr (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has asserted that, prior to holding an Arab summit, a proper and agreed upon agenda must be prepared.

During his visit to Sinai today, President Mubarak answered a question on Egypt's participation in an Arab summit. The president said: My brother, Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan, UAE president, told me about this proposal he made.

The president said that Egypt attends any Arab summit with all its dignity, unity, and influence. He added: Unless this is the case, we will not go to a summit where vituperative utterances and curses are exchanged, because we gave up these practices long ago.

The president reiterated that Egypt will not attend a summit where anyone becomes insolent and, if he considers, or agrees to attend an Arab summit, he will attend with all of Egypt's dignity, unity, and integrity.

The president emphasized: We would never attend a conference where anyone tries to defame Egyptian dignity.

Speaks on Economy, Foreign Policy

NC222259 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2030 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Al-'Arish, 22 Apr (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has expressed his happiness on visiting Northern Sinai Governorate on the anniversary of the Sinai's return to mother Egypt. He said that he was happy with the great progress, construction, and development he had seen in the land of Sinai this year.

In a speech he delivered at a popular rally held at the information center in Al-'Arish today, President Mubarak emphasized that great achevements by the sons of Egypt will mark every anniversary of Sinai's return, God willing.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif reported the president's remarks following the rally. He added that the president had congratulated the sons of Sinai on the anniversary of its liberation and on the approach of the holy month of Ramadan.

During his visit to the city of Rafah today, the president referred to the progress he had seen in agriculture, technology, and land reclamation. He stressed that agriculture, and its vertical, horizontal, and technological expansion are vital to the people of Egypt in safeguarding their freedom and independence.

In his speech to the popular rally, which was attended by political, popular, and executive leaders in Northern Sinai Governorate, President Mubarak emphasized that he who possesses his food possesses his will and freedom as well. He also said that it was difficult for one who did not possess his food to make his own decisions.

President Mubarak referred to the industrial development projects which he visited today and which include the establishment of local factories, cottage industries, and tourist development of the beaches of Rafah and Al-'Arish, as well as the hotels built in the years following the return of Sinai.

President Mubarak had words of praise for the citizenry and for the private sector, for its participation in tourism development. He stressed that Egypt will only be built by the labor of its patriotic sons.

Referring to agricultural growth in Northern Sinai Governorate, President Mubarak said: We welcome the cultivation of every inch of the Egyptian land to produce more and meet food needs.

President Mubarak stressed that experts should carry out scientific studies to determine resources and potential. We must, he said, direct and invest our revenue the best way possible.

Safwat al-Sharif said that President Mubarak had also spoken about the condition of the Egyptian and Arab economy as a result of the sharp drop in the price of oil. He declared that despite this drop, the state is doing its best to keep up the present income levels and living standards.

President Mubarak said: It is our duty as a state and people to hold on until we are past this difficult stage.

He described the burdens that the state is assuming to provide the necessary hard currency to import supplies, food, and basic commodities for Egyptian industry and for services and environment projects.

President Mubarak stressed the need to work, do the utmost, and stick to the goals of the development plan. He pointed out that what is being carried out now on the land of Egypt — its governorates and the land of Sinai — is the result of the achievements of the 5-year plan, which is coming to the end of its 4th year and has been drawn up on a scientific basis.

Safwat al-Sharif noted that President Mubarak had explained that the loans that Egypt obtained were invested in development projects. He emphasized how important it was to unite efforts, saying: with sweat and labor we will overcome all obstacles, and the people of Egypt will realize all their dreams.

President Mubarak added: We want to set up an evolutionary public sector capable of fulfilling its economic and social role to prop up the Egyptian economy. At the same time, we believe in, encourage, and afford all opportunities to the private sector, the Egyptian citizen, and the Egyptian capital so they may take their place in investment and development.

President Mubarak appealed to Egyptian capital to invest in Sinai, pointing out that the fields of industry, agriculture, and tourism were rich with opportunity.

He stressed that Egyptian, Arab, and foreign investment had to be encouraged. He said that the government was trying hard to eliminate all obstacles to encourage investors, as long as their investments served the supreme interests of the homeland.

President Mubarak also dealt with the democratic march, and emphasized that democracy was being firmly and deeply established.

Safwat al-Sharif added that regarding foreign policy, President Husni Mubarak touched on international conditions and issues and their effects on the Middle East because of its volatility and the important and vital issues with which the area had to contend.

From the Sinai, President Mubarak invited the Arab nations to unite their efforts and to drop their differences, so that the Arab lands can be recovered and the Arabs may exercise full sovereignty. By so doing, the Golan will return to the Syrian people, the legitimate rights of the Palestinians will be achieved, the Lebanese people will enjoy their right to stability, and the Arab homeland will be safe from pressure or terrorism.

The president noted that this invitation comes from the good land of Sinai, which was watered with the blood of martyrs and which was the scene of acts of heroism until the land, which represents the honor and the dignity of all Egyptians, was returned.

The president then discussed a recent series of attempts to undermine the Egyptian people, and the stability and drive of Egypt. He also talked about the open and the undeclared terrorist operations to which Egypt has been subjected over the past few months. He pointed out that Egypt is the target of these attempts and operations because it is part of the Middle East, plays its own role, and its own prestige, and adopts its own stands with respect to the issues facing the area. The president emphasized that Egypt and its people are capable of meeting all challenges and that these challenges will provide them with more unity and firmness.

Safwat al-Sharif added that President Mubarak then noted the grave events in the Arab homeland, the latest of which involved the Libyan people. He pointed out that this is a natural result of disintegration, partition, and conflicts. The president said he hoped the Arab homeland would be aware of the dangers threatening it. He added: We never notice the dangers and we disregard the time factor.

The president then talked about Egypt's relations with the two superpowers and with the fraternal African states. He also touched on Egypt's role in the Nonaligned Movement. He pointed out that this role is that of a founding member-state, one that knows its objectives and does not allow any foreign bases to be set up on its lands. He emphasized that Egypt is making all efforts to achieve international peace. The president also talked about Egypt's relations with the East and West European states. President Mubarak emphasized that Egypt will continue to do its best to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

Regarding Egyptian-Sudanese relations, President Mubarak stressed the historical and eternal ties linking the two fraternal countries to the Nile Valley. He added that an Egyptian delegation at the grass roots and national level will take part in Sudan's celebrations of the beginning of the drive toward democracy following the election of the constituent assembly.

Concluding his speech, President Mubarak praised the Egyptian Armed Forces and the need to maintain its strength so that it will remain the shield that protects Egypt's dignity, stability, and development.

Ghali Discusses Meetings With Israeli Leaders

JN191346 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, 19 Apr (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has affirmed that the revival of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is an Arab responsibility first and last, adding that Egypt for its part is eager to help the brothers in Jordan, as well as the PLO, mend the rift, overcome differences, and remove misunderstandings which froze the 11 February agreement between the two sides.

In a statement to the Lebanese paper *AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI* to be issued the day after tomorrow, Monday, Dr Ghali described the military confrontations, the political differences, and the economic difficulties in the region as clear evidence that the deteriorating situation and instability in the region will continue, unless we unify efforts and mobilize energies to overcome these disruptions and crises.

In his statement, Dr Ghali also touched on talks he held recently with Israeli officials. He said: I was eager to hold the talks in an atmosphere of complete frankness, without going around problems, to stress Egypt's firm position on the Palestine question and to tell the Israelis that efforts to bring about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East will end only if a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question, especially regarding the Palestinians' right to self-determination, is brought about. He also said that he explained to the Israelis the need to take practical measures to entrench confidence in the West Bank and Gaza as proof that Israel is serious in achieving a peaceful settlement.

Dr Ghali added that he sensed the belief of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin in the need for the Israeli side to move and in the Israeli Government's readiness to hold a dialogue and search for alternative formulas, including an international conference, which can be accepted by the parties concerned. He added that the situation in Lebanon was among the subjects discussed with the Israeli officials, adding that he stressed the need for a complete withdrawal from Lebanon. He also reiterated the slogan: "Keep your hands off Lebanon," which was raised by Egypt from the beginning, explaining Egypt's firm support for Lebanon's sovereignty, represented by President Amin al-Jumayyil's regime, and its support for Lebanon's independence.

Commentary Calls Libya, Syria 'Cancer Cells'

JN201731 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1245 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb commentary: "Can Arabs Overcome the Flattery Complex?"]

[Text] Press reports say that the call for convening an Arab summit conference to discuss the U.S. raids on Libya is stumbling over various viewpoints. One party wants the agenda of the emergency summit to include only the subject of the U.S. raids, whereas another is the opinion that the agenda should expand to include the Iraq-Iran war.

These covert inter-Arab differences which can be gleaned from the contacts being held by the Arab League secretary general are the true picture of the general Arab situation — a situation which has led Arabs to their current fragmentation and divisions. What is considered even more dangerous than foreign aggression on Arab countries is the absence of an Arab strategy to achieve pan-Arab objectives. We do not need lengthy debates to tell us that the absence of such an Arab strategy, serving specified pan-Arab aims, is the reason for the suffering to which the Arab nation is subjected from its far east to its far Maghreb, or, as we used to say, from the Gulf to the ocean.

Hence, the strikes delivered to all Arabs are a natural outcome of a nation which claims to be one nation and one entity, speaks one language, and has the same hopes, while in fact, it is a group of scattered countries which are not linked by a common objective, confidence, or concord. Despite the fact that international politics in general have become dependent on large economic and political groups — the outstanding example of which is the European countries group — which can withstand violent currents, the Arab world, cohesive by virtue of land, history, and ideology, has become, thanks to the stupidity of some, a group of scattered countries which do not terrify enemies and which cannot be relied upon by friends.

Thanks to such stupidity, adopted by the Syrian and Libyan regimes, the Arabs have exhausted all their potential in fighting each other. The matter becomes closer to a tragedy as one stabs his brother, then an enemy of both sides comes to finish off the wounded one.

Saying that the Syrian and Libyan regimes are cancer cells in the Arab body, we seek to diagnose a disease rather than to settle accounts. We want to emphasize a bitter fact rather than to hide our heads behind flattery. In the past, the Syrian and Libyan regimes struck at everything Arab and cast doubts on all values and conventions. Moreover, anyone objecting to their policies was accused of treason and pilloried night and day by their news media. He would also be pursued by cliques of mercenaries.

This group, which endeavors to impose its leadership on the Arab nation, does not enjoy any political assets. In imposing its trusteeship on the rest of the Arab countries, this group resorted to intimidating them by terrorism. It is indisputable that the policy of intimidation has succeeded in silencing many people, as well as in adopting dual policies, so that what is said overtly is completely different from what is said covertly. This policy resulted in a public, overt stand by Syria and Libya against Iraq in its fierce war with Iran. It also resulted in fragmenting the PLO into warring factions and made many friends abandon supporting Arab rights. Moreover, these suspect policies have served the schemes of the Arab nation's enemies in a way which did not come to their minds.

In this suffocating atmosphere, some have imagined that Arab countries will promptly respond to the call for an emergency Arab summit conference to discuss the U.S. raids on Libya at the same moment the call is made. However, the delay in responding to the call was a natural outcome of the policy of axes.

Nevertheless, we say that if the conference is actually convened, then it is only a mere formality to save face because such a conference will have no effectiveness or weight. The credibility of any unanimous decision lies in the ability of its parties to make their moves according to a clear strategy. Regrettably, there is no joint agreement among Arab countries except for a persistent desire to finish off each other by employing flattery and false compliments.

Tariq 'Aziz, Yasir 'Arafat Confer in Baghdad

JN220736 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0703 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, here last night. The current Arab situation and issues of common concern were reviewed during the meeting.

Iraqi Oil Minister Returns From Geneva 22 April

JN230537 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2010 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 22 Apr (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi returned to Baghdad this evening after heading the Iraqi delegation to the 77th extraordinary OPEC conference which began in Geneva 15 April and lasted 7 days.

Commander Warns Planes, Ships Bound for Iran

JN220755 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0635 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Apr (INA) — The commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense has warned foreigners working in industrial, economic, and technical installations in Iran of the dangers of continuing their work there and called on them to leave Iran immediately. Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban said these foreigners will be responsible for the grave consequences entailed by their continuing work in Iran.

In a news conference, published here today, the Iraqi Air Force commander warned foreign airline companies which send their planes to Iran and companies and countries which own ships to prevent their planes and ships from going to Iran. He added: The continuation of trips to Iran despite Iraq's continuous warnings will force us to act in accordance with our national interest. He said the Iraqi Air Force will deliver destructive and effective strikes against vital, economic, and military targets deep inside Iran, in addition to Iranian command centers in the rear and both the hideouts and headquarters of the heads of the Iranian regime.

At the news conference, held on the 55th anniversary of the Iraqi Air Force, Sha'ban added that the national war industry in charge of providing the combat needs of the Air Force without depending on foreign countries has been complemented and promoted in a manner that guarantees the development of Iraqi Air Force combat activities for many years.

He warned that the fate of Iranians sent to the battlefronts will be annihilation. The Iraqi Air Force possesses developed weapons provided by the national war industry to cope with the human waves the Iranian enemy is sending to the crematorium that the Tehran rulers have chosen for the Iranian people. He stressed that the Iraqi Air Force is in full control of the skies of all battles as well as the territory deep inside Iran. This is explained, he said, by the extent of the Air Force activities, which amounted to 23,586 combat missions last year and to 14,686 missions during the first 3 months of this year, 154 of which were against oil tankers and maritime and vital Iranian targets. These activities, he added, had and will continue to have a great impact on the Iranian enemy's deteriorating military and economic infrastructure. He said the Iraqi Air Force will continue to couple words with efficient military deeds.

Communiques Issued on Recent Combat Operations

No 2,197

JN221658 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,197 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 22 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Iraqis' determination is the source of their ability and the symbol of their dignity and loftiness. Our valiant Armed Forces will continue to score one victory after the other against our enemies who covet our land and begrudge our progress. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today.

1. Harsh blows continue to be dealt to the heads of the evil Khomeyniites who have forsaken the blessings of peace and who are committing aggression against the cradle of freedom, civilization, and progress. To inflict further losses on the enemy and sever its communications lines, our brave eagles carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 1000 today, scoring an effective and accurate hit. Our giant Air Force planes also carried out 90 combat missions against enemy units, equipment, and personnel. After carrying out these duties, our eagles safely returned to the homeland, protected by God.

2. Our brave helicopter gunship knights pursued their combat activities against enemy units in the operations sectors, carrying out 24 combat sorties, and inflicting losses in life and equipment on the enemy. Our brave knights then safely returned to base, praise be to God.

3. Eight enemy soldiers were killed, one vehicle was destroyed, and two ammunition dumps were set ablaze in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. Our units in the same sector captured the following weapons and equipment in addition to what was mentioned in our previous communiques: 64 GC rifles, 12 RPG-7 launchers, 3 106-mm guns, 5 GC medium machineguns, 7 60-mm mortars, 2 100-mm mortars, 1 120-mm mortar, 4 81-mm mortars, 4 82-mm mortars, 1 four-barrel machinegun, 1 DShK machinegun, 1 12-line field telephone exchange, and 4 wireless sets.

4. A small enemy group tried to approach one of our forward units' positions on the VII Army Corps front. Our fighters pounded it with all types of weapons, killing four while the rest fled. Elsewhere in the same sector, four enemy soldiers were killed; one 60-mm mortar, nine ammunition dumps, and five infantry positions were destroyed; and three Kalashnikov rifles and one RPG-7 launcher were captured.

5. Six enemy soldiers were killed, and five positions of various types and one observation post were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses.

6. While carrying out its combat duties in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris, one of our patrols captured seven rafts and some weapons and brought them back to our units' positions. Another patrol in the same sector captured one enemy raft the enemy left behind in previous battles, one DShK machinegun, and one Kalashnikov rifle.

7. Three enemy soldiers were killed in the I Army Corps northern sector of the battlefield. One enemy soldier was killed and two others were wounded in the II Army Corps central sector.

8. While searching the area opposite our units in the V Army Corpsnorthern sector, our patrols captured six vehicles of various types, one two-barreled 23-mm gun, and large quantities of seviceable military hardware the enemy had left behind.

9. The criminal enemy forces shelled the Tawilah and Khanaqin environs with long-range artillery.

10. Several Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefront and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 April 1986

No 2,198

JN231204 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1125 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Unscheduled Communique No 2,198 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 23 April 1986]

[Excerpt] O proud Iraqis, as a gift from our Armed Forces to the great people on the birth anniversary of our great leader, in implementation of the directives of our triumphant leadership, along the path of victory, and in execution of our policy to destroy our enemies everywhere and at any time, our triumphant forces from the heroic V Army Corps and the formations affiliated with it, under the command of Staff Major General Tali' Khalil Ruhayyim al-Duri, mounted a large-scale, sweeping, and resolute offensive against enemy positions in the mountainous areas on the northeastern border with Iran. The offensive began at 0300 today [2300 GMT 22 April] and ended at 0730.

With the faith that is filling the hearts of the Iraqi fighters, with valor that amazed the world, with inexhaustible determination, with efficient field command which planned and directed the battle, with great courage and ability, with resolute assaults by our infantry, with the terrifying advance of our armor, with the terrifying support of our heroic artillery, gigantic Air Force, and bold helicopter gunships, and with the active participation of our heroic Kurdish people's fighters in lightly equipped regiments loyal to Iraq's soil, your sons, O glorious Iraqis, managed to liberate the following mountain peaks: 1,937, 1,925, 1,875, 1,815, 1,791, 1,699, 1,835, 1,845, and 1,595 as well as (Al-Tall al-Mashjir), the (Zarar) traverse with its peak and three vantage points, 1,795, 1,763, and 1,514, and the (Kaya Rashk) traverse and vantage points, 2,490 and 2,602.

Our forces destroyed the enemy forces in these positions, particularly the 1st and 3d Brigades of the 64th Division, and inflicted massive losses on enemy personnel. Only those who fled or surrendered escaped death. A large number of enemy troops were taken prisoner. Moreover, enemy equipment, weaponry, and hardware was destroyed and other quantities of serviceable hardware were seized. The situation was completely settled in favor of our triumphant forces in all the newly liberated positions.

O proud Iraqis, your Armed Forces will continue to be a sword unsheathed, the aggressors' necks will continue to be the target of our heavy Arab blows. The homeland will continue to be protected along with its leadership and youths. We shall not remove our hands from the heads of the Khomeyniites until they return to the sound path and recognzie peace as a policy for relations among peoples.

God bless the men of the heroic V Army Corps — commanders, officers, and other ranks. Long live our leader along the paths of glory. Many happy returns to our people. God is great. It is from God that we seek guidance, strength, and help.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 April 1986

King Husayn Returns From Private Visit to UK

JN221912 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn returned home this evening at the end of a private visit to the United Kingdom which lasted several days. The prime minister and the Armed Forces commander in chief also returned home along with his majesty.

UK Delegation Searches for Trade Opportunities

'Useful' Talks Held

JN211529 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1446 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Amman, 21 Apr (PETRA) — Lord Jellicoe, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board and head of the British trade delegation, has said that his visit to Jordan along with the accompanying delegation, which comprises representatives from various British financial, trade, and industrial sectors, is aimed at searching for opportunities for financial and trade cooperation with Jordan in light of the 5-year development plan for 1986-90.

He added: We held very useful talks with a number of senior officials, ministers, and officials representing a number of specialized bodies and the public sector. He pointed out that these talks defined several fields for possible future cooperation with British companies. These companies operate in the fields of agriculture, communications, chemicals, medicines, training, education, industry, engineering, financial and technical services, energy, mining, and water affairs.

Lord Jellicoe concluded his talk by saying: This visit has been a big success and we are determined to continue pursuing the various opportunities for cooperation which were defined.

Delegation Meets Officials

JN211600 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Amman, 21 Apr (PETRA) — Minister of Energy and Mineral Wealth Dr Hisham al-Khatib met with the British trade delegation led by Lord Jellicoe here this morning. They reviewed cooperation between Jordan and Britain in the energy and electricity fields. During the meeting, the director general of the Jordanian electricity authority reviewed the important projects the authority will carry out during the 5-year development plan. He also noted the fields of cooperation with the British in the electricity sector.

The planning director of the authority reviewed the development of the electricity sector in the kingdom over the past 10 years as well as the authority's current activities and projects.

The director of the renewable energy department in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Wealth reviewed the cooperation projects between the ministry and the British concernign the laboratory for examining and analyzing thermal isolation substances as well as studying the use of thermal pumps to preserve energy in Jordan.

The director general of the Natural Resources Authority explained the authority's activities to the British delegation and the possible aspects of cooperation with the British in the fields of oil exploration, maps, and training.

Jordan Valley Authority head Dr Munther Haddadin received the British trade delegation today. He explained the authority's accomplishments, its current and future projects, and the possibility of promoting cooperation in this field.

Water Authority Director Eng Muhammad Salih al-Kilani also met with the British trade delegation today. He reviewed the water and sewage projects in the 5-year development plan which the authority has carried out to provide water to the citizens. During the meeting, they discussed the aspects of cooperation between Jordan and the United Kingdom concerning the water and sewage disposal projects contained in the 5-year development plan.

Iraq Begins Exporting Oil Via New Aqaba Jetty

JN171040 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 17 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — *SAWT AL-SHA'B* has learned from an informed source that the transportation of oil from a jetty belonging to the Aqaba Port Authority began last week. The jetty is designed to export crude oil, heavy fuel oil, and plant oils [as published] in accordance with modern methods. The source added that oil was unloaded from Iraqi oil trucks on to an oil tanker anchored at the jetty for exportation to Brazil in exchange for Brazilian cars in accordance with an agreement concluded between Iraq and Brazil, which provides for exporting 2.5 million tons of Iraqi oil to Brazil in exchange for cars. This modern, developed oil jetty can accomodate up to 28 trucks of various types, and has the capacity to export approximately 10,000 tons of oil of various grades per day.

It is noteworthy that the cost of construction of the jetty was 4.2 million Jordanian dinars.

U.S. Diplomats, Professors Leave for E. Beirut

NC221732 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Ten Americans, including diplomats and professors at the American University of Beirut [AUB], left West Beirut for East Beirut through the Al-Barbir-Museum road today. An AUB spokesman said that Lebanese professors will replace the U.S., British, and Canadian professors who left.

Italian Embassy Denies Closing Offices

NC221159 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The Italian Embassy today dismissed reports that it has closed its offices in West Beirut. The embassy emphasized that these offices are still open and are functioning normally.

'Security Dispute' Occurs at American U. Hospital

Emergency Room Still Open

NC220820 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] A responsible source at the American University [Hospital] has told us on the phone that reports that the emergency room has been closed are untrue. The source did, however, disclose that a security dispute took place yesterday. He added that the security authorities are now working to resolve it.

Birri Urges Stricter Security

NC221217 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Immediately after his return from Damascus today, Minister Nabih Birri telephoned Major General 'Uthman 'Uthman, director of internal security, and discussed the situation in the capital. Special emphasis was placed on the status of the American University Hospital. He stressed the need to take stricter security measures around the hospital and to provide it with everything necessary for its continued operation.

Al-Huss Deplores Incident

NC221455 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Labor and Education Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has deplored the incident that took place at the emergency ward of the American University of Beirut [AUB] Hospital, saying: Any harm to the AUB, its hospital, and other educational, cultural, and medical installations hurts us deeply; it directly offends our image and interests.

The U.S. and British ambassadors in Lebanon each telephoned Al-Huss. He discussed with them the evacuation of foreign nationals from West Beirut.

Birri Says 21 Apr Shelling Due to Car Bomb Discovery

NC221437 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, has declared that the partition plan will not be implemented — not through shelling, booby-trapped cars, closure of roads, or opening of airspace. He affirmed that he is prepared to fight the war for unity even if it lasts 100 years.

Birri said that the shelling of West Beirut yesterday was clearly retaliatory because Amal's security organ had discovered a booby-trapped vehicle in the Spinneys area.

Junblatt Returns From Damascus 22 Apr

NC221016 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, returned to Beirut this morning after visiting Damascus. During his stay, Junblatt held several rounds of talks with Syrian officials on recent political and security developments in Lebanon.

Speaker al-Husayni Leaves for Romanian Visit

NC221335 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, left Beirut for Romania at 1315 today for an official visit lasting approximately 10 days. He will hold talks with senior Romanian officials led by President Nicolae Ceausescu on current conditions in Lebanon and in the region. They will also discuss Romania's role in helping Lebanon at this stage.

Speaker al-Husayni is accompanied by a delegation consisting of Deputies Zaki Mazbudi and Farid Jubran and senior chamber officials.

Increased Tension, Troops on Border With Turkey

NC231335 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] According to exclusive information received by Radio Free Lebanon, tension along the Turkish-Syrian border has been increasing over the last 3 weeks. This follows in the wake of a large Turkish troop buildup in the area, especially near the branches of the Euphrates River. It is known that Turkish authorities diverted certain tributaries of the Euphrates to flow inside Turkish territory about 2 months ago.

Behind-the-scene contacts between the Syrian and Turkish Governments failed after Turkey disclosed its intention to annex the areas of Aleppo, Al-Qamishli, Dayr al-Zawr, and Al-Hasakah if Syria does not legally recognize Turkey's annexation of Alexandretta and Antioch.

Meanwhile, northern Syria is suffering from a severe shortage of water and electricity. Only 2 out of a total of 15 hydroelectric generators placed along the Euphrates River are now operating. This has resulted in electricity rationing to 17 hours per day. The price for a bottle of mineral water has also risen to 7 Syrian pounds in the northern areas of country.

Eyewitnesses have quoted Syrian citizens living near the border with Turkey as saying that a state of panic and caution now prevails in this area. This atmosphere of anxiety continues to affect the lives of Syrian citizens, especially in light of the country's poor economic situation and the series of recent explosions which have occurred in a number of Syrian towns.

Cabinet Reviews U.S. 'Aggression' Against Libya

JN211142 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — The Council of Ministers held a meeting under Prime Minister Dr ‘Abd al-Ra‘uf al-Kasm at 1100 today. A general political review of current events in the region, particularly the U.S. aggression against fraternal Libya, took place. The Council affirmed Syria's firm stand supporting fraternal Libya to achieve effective Arab solidarity against U.S. and Israeli aggressive policies.

The Council of Ministers was briefed by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar‘ on the results of a number of Arab and international contacts, particularly with nonaligned countries, to reinforce a comprehensive political move against Washington and Tel Aviv plans that are hostile to militant peoples.

The Council of Ministers then discussed topics on the agenda and endorsed a number of draft laws and decrees.

Al-Zu‘bi Receives USSR Friendship Delegation

JN191908 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Al'girdas Brazauskas, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania in the USSR, has hailed the Syrian Arab people's courage. He lauded Syria's steadfast and firm policy in this important part of the world under President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting imperialist and Zionist schemes aimed at imposing hegemony and furthering Israel's expansionist, aggressive policy.

This came when People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu‘bi received a delegation of the USSR-Syrian Friendship Society led by Brazauskas in the presence of USSR Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov this evening. During the meeting, cordial talks were held affirming the deep Syrian-USSR friendship as well as the feelings of amity, understanding, and cooperation linking the two friendly peoples in all fields.

Al'girdas Brazauskas, the delegation head, talked about the USSR's appreciation for Syria's courageous stands and its confrontation of the challenges obstructing its liberation and militant march. Brazauskas reaffirmed the USSR's backing and firm support for the just Arab causes. He denounced the recent U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, describing it as a serious adventure that threatens international peace.

Mahmud al-Zu‘bi welcomed the guest delegation. He highly praised the USSR stands supporting Arab rights and the causes of the peoples who struggle for their freedom and independence. At the end of the meeting, the delegation head decorated People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu‘bi with the medal of USSR-Syrian friendship.

Minister of State Al-Na‘ib Meets EC Representative

JN221605 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — Isam al-Na‘ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, received EC representative in Syria (Thomas Wislevan) at noon today. Talks dealt with the current situation in the region and relations between the EC and the Arab countries, particularly Syria. Talks also touched on the planned visit by EC Commission President Claude Cheysson to Syria in May.

USSR Machine Building Minister Departs

JN211611 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — USSR Minister of Machine Building Bakhirev and the accompanying delegation left Damascus at noon today following a visit to Syria which lasted several days. Discussed during the visit were ways to promote relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR.

General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, saw the guest minister off at the airport.

Commentary Outlines U.S. Aims in Region

JN221342 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brothers. Clouds have again begun to thicken in the Mediterranean and the Middle East warning of new dangers which could be more comprehensive. U.S. President Reagan did not conceal that some U.S. European allies might be ready to launch a wide-scale military action against Libya. Enemy Prime Minister Peres is talking in Paris about an organizational plan for the Middle East and is braggingly threatening that it is high time an end was put to the Libyan disturbance.

Amid these U.S.-Israeli threats and moves, Washington, London, and Paris foiled a Nonaligned states' draft resolution condemning the recent U.S. aggression against Libya. The largest NATO maneuvers since World War II have begun in Britain and the Mediterranean. What does all that mean? It means: First, the United States disregards international law and the UN Charters. It has decided to neutralize them by imposing the aggressive force policy it is practicing in the international arena. Second, this means that the United States has used its NATO power over its allies to bind them to all its stands and measures within its globalistic policy aimed at containing the world and attempting to subjugate the world to its hegemony. Third, it means that intensifying and escalating the international atmosphere to the level of limited confrontation in the region or comprehensive confrontation expresses the crux and objectives of the U.S. imperialist course in wrecking international detente and obstructing any serious effort to deepen international cooperation and remove the dangers resulting from the nuclear arms race. This also means that fanning fires is an essential part of U.S. policy, whose objectives have been defined during President Reagan's era as the regaining of self-esteem, overcoming the Vietnam complex, and mobilizing the entire Western system's potential to redraw the world's geopolitical map. In accordance with the map, our region, within the framework of U.S.-Zionist designs, requires a new organizational plan, which Washington attempted to implement through the Eisenhower plan, the Camp David accords, military alliances and bases, Israeli expansionist strides, and the U.S.-Zionist onslaught in the region to subjugate the Arabs and impose hegemony on them.

The increasing dangers to the Arabs are clear and defined, as is the response to them. There is no alternative other than commitment to the pan-Arab duty to defend just Arab causes. With their resources and intrinsic strength and the support they receive from their friends in the world, the Arabs can deter and foil any aggression against them. The experience of peoples who defeated colonialist and U.S. empires in particular is still alive. History in this region is not confined to a limited period of time. Arabs' land will not be possessed by others. Our Arab nation's will is stronger than any pressure, aggression, or colonialist onslaught.

Peres Meets 'Secretly' With Moroccan Envoy in Paris

TA230630 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 23 Apr 86 p 1

[Report from France by Gid'on Kouts]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres met secretly in Paris with the Moroccan ambassador to France. Knesset Member Radi Edri also attended the meeting which was held in Peres' hotel. It seems that in addition to a review of the political situation, the discussion also involved the possibilities of a meeting between King Hassan or one of his senior aides and Shim'on Peres. As will be recalled, the attempt to hold a similar public meeting failed some time ago as a result of the misunderstanding which arose from King Hassan's statement to the press about his readiness to hold such a meeting — a statement he later retracted.

Reportage on Alleged Arms Smuggling to Iran

Embassy in U.S. Refuses Comment

TA222025 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Several of the people arrested for smuggling weapons to Iran are now under detention in New York and some are under detention in Bermuda. This has been reported by a U.S. Justice Department spokesman to our Washington correspondent Razi Barqay. It is known that 17 people so far have been arrested in connection with the affair, in two places, and 3 of whom are Israelis: Brigadier General (Reserves) Avraham Bar-'Am, Yisra'el Eisenberg, and Guri Eisenberg.

Attorney General Edwin Meese said this evening that the U.S. Customs and Federal Attorney's office authorities are investigating the affair, and when the investigation is concluded charges will be filed. New York correspondents have reported that within the framework of the giant smuggling ring, there were attempts to sell weapons worth more than $2 billion to Iran. This includes Phantom fighter planes, F-15's, air-to-air missiles, helicopters, and TOW antitank missiles.

The Israeli Embassy in Washington has refused to comment on the claims that the ring worked with the knowledge of the Israeli Government. The embassy said the issue was being studied.

Political sources in Jerusalem have emphasized to our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that, as far as they know, Israel is not involved in the affair in any way whatsoever. The sources added that Israel has not yet been informed of the arrests. Our political correspondent points out that Brig Gen (Reserves) Avraham Bar-'Am has recently been involved in selling weapons to various countries.

Bar'am Cited From Bermuda

TA230649 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] The spokesman of the Defense Ministry stated this morning that even in the wake of the remarks made by Reserves Brigadier General Avraham Bar'am, the position remains that Israel has nothing to do with the affair [of selling arms to Iran]. Speaking from Bermuda where he is being held in prison, Bar'am said that Israel should help him. He is suspected of attempting to supply U.S. weapons to Iran. Most of the U.S. weapons in question are types owned by Israel.

Defense Ministry Denies Involvement

TA231134 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Reserves Brigadier General Avraham Bar'am was permitted in principle by the Defense Ministry to deal with the sale of weapons and military knowledge, and a document to this effect was signed a year ago by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. However, our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports he was only permitted to inform his business contacts that he was dealing in activities related to military knowledge or weapons. Bar'am's permit did not entitle him to negotiate and conclude any deals.

This morning Defense Ministry Director General Menahem Meron conducted a thorough investigation into the affair of the Israelis in Bermuda, and found that Israel has nothing whatsoever to do with the affair, directly or indirectly. Our correspondent was told by the IDF that Israel does not even sell Phantom jets or helicopters, and that the Air Force does not even have F-5 jets. The defense establishment also knows nothing about the company whose name was mentioned when the affair was disclosed.

Defense Source: Deal 'Inconceivable'

TA230525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] A senior defense source has said one would be very naive to believe that an arms deal of such proportions could have been carried out with Iran. The source told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that it is inconceivable that aircraft, missiles, and tank engines could have been taken out of Israel without the approval of a special ministerial committee. Ultimately, the source added, it will turn out that Iran did not even get as little as an aircraft wheel from Israel.

Foreign Ministry Responds

TA222110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2100 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Israel has no connection with the affair of smuggling weapons to Iran. This was explained this evening by the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Avi Pazner, in reply to a question by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer. He pointed out that Israel did not know about the affair now being exposed in the United States.

Our correspondent comments that the announcement was issued after an investigation by those in the political establishment who are responsible for the field of weapons sales. Political sources told our correspondent that this was a matter of activity by private individuals and the State of Israel cannot be responsible for acts committed by each and every citizen.

Syria Said Directly Linked to El Al Bomb Attempt

TA230556 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Apr 86 p 2

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] A top security source disclosed yesterday that Syria was responsible for the planning of everything involved in the attempt to sabotage the El Al aircraft in London. It seems that this is the first time that Israeli security sources point to a direct and unequivocal link between Syria and the planning of sabotage acts against civilian aircraft.

Moshe Levi on Political Demonstrations, W. Bank

TA221350 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1345 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi has said that in his opinion the holding of political rallies in the territories should not be permitted, since the IDF is forced to intervene in political demonstrations. This is a problem, the chief of staff said, when I have to explain to officers what their mission is. I cannot always look them in the eyes.

The chief of staff said this to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, which was discussing the events surrounding the rally by members of Peace Now in Hebron a week ago. Our correspondent in the Knesset, Gil Ronen, reports that all the committee members condemned the settlers' behavior in blocking Peace Now members from using the roads.

Rabin Inaugurates Golan Night-Vision Equipment Plant

TA221510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Today the defense minister inaugurated a plant for the manufacture of parts of night-vision equipment in Qazrin, in the Golan Heights. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that $7 million has been invested in the plant's establishment. The IDF will purchase its entire output, after having purchased this equipment from the United States up to now.

At the inauguration ceremony of the (Orlil) plant, Minister Rabin said that the plant's establishment in the Golan Heights is a clear signal to those who think that Israel intends to settle the Golan Heights and that it wants peace. [as heard]

4 Terrorist Squads Reportedly Operating in W. Bank

TA221810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] A senior military source from the Central Command has said the IDF will have to cope with safeguarding traffic on the highways from now on. The military source said that, for the first time in a long time, an Israeli has been killed in an attack on the highways. Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria Arye Gus reports:

The main problem the security establishment has had to cope with is the presence of four armed squads in Judaea and Samaria, the senior source from the Central Command said. One squad is responsible for the death of bus driver Shlomo Hatuka, who was shot near the village of Dayr Abu Mash'al and died today of his wounds. Another squad murdered Nabulus Mayor Zafir al-Masri and Border Policeman Jamil Faris. Another squad is apparently responsible for the death of Zehava Ben-'Ovadya in Jerusalem. The fourth squad is active in the Mevo Dotan area in Samaria.

The military source also pointed to the increase in attacks in the Jericho area: a hand grenade thrown at a bus, and the planting of slipper mines at the entrance to the settlement of Elisha'. These squads are the main problem, and it is not inconceivable, the senior military source, said, that their discovery will take a long time.

Altogether, there is an increase in the use of weapons for attacks, although over the past 4 months there has been a noticeable decrease in the number of attacks compared with the previous 4 months. However, in the annual total there is an increase in attacks, for example, the car-bomb that was discovered in Hebron. In contrast to this, there is a decrease in breaches of the peace and one of the reasons for this may be the Farah jail. The fear that this building would turn into a hothouse for the creation of squads has not been realized, the military source commented. To this we must add the high rate of discovery of terrorists by the security forces.

Over the past few months there have been two infiltrations from the Jordanian border, although only one of them is linked with the terrorist organizations. The senior military source pointed out that Jordan is making efforts to curb these infiltrations, but not always with full success. Recently, our interlocutor has the impression, Jordan is tightening up supervision and gradually restricting freedom of action of terrorist apparatuses, which are responsible for the activity in the territories.

ALGERIA

Swedish Daily Interviews Bendjedid on Eve of Visit

LD222347 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 22 Apr 86

["Text" of interview given by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to the Swedish *DAGENS NYHETER* on the eve of his official visit to Sweden; date and place of interview not further specified announcer-read]

[Text] [Question] On the eve of the first official visit from the independent state of Algeria, would you, Mr President, give us a brief talk about the years of independence?

[Answer] Naturally it is difficult to give a full picture in a press interview. What can be noted is that Algeria, despite the difficulties and great obstacles inherited from the colonial era, was able to lay down the bases for an independent national development. The policy which we have pursued over the last 2 decades allowed us to have a diversified production apparatus which represents a guarantee for the continuation of development. Naturally, such a huge march includes — and shows — shortcomings. We have worked on their objective analysis and correction. Thus, the priorities which we have defined since the First 5-Year Plan which began in 1980 passed through the improvement of the management of establishments, their results, and the level of their productivity, by providing the necessary conditions for the rational utilization of our human and material resources. Also, we decided to give a higher status to agriculture and irrigation among our development objectives.

[Question] Some believe that agriculture failed despite the fact that the peasants constituted the nucleus of the liberation army. Can you acquaint us with the new policy which will be pursued in this field?

[Answer] We cannot talk about failure if we take into consideration the situation of that sector before independence. Every evaluation should take into consideration that the results of our activity in agriculture could only be discerned in the long term, in view of the structural difficulties which distinguish this sector. The problems facing Algerian agriculture today are not new and we can say that the most serious were inherited from the colonial era and a result of the disorders caused by the liberation war. Our policy strove to create the conditions suitable for comprehensive agricultural development, and the efforts which we have been exerting in this direction will enable us to remove the obstacles to which I referred, while confirming the operations of the protection of the land, its reclamation, training, the acquiring of modern technology, and the development of the irrigation structures. I can say that the results which we have achieved in recent years in order to raise the level of food sufficiency are very encouraging.

[Question] Those who cite the example of the role of women during the liberation war are asking what their role is today?

[Answer] Algerian women have taken their rights by virtue of the tax of blood paid during our national liberation war. The advancement of women has been one of the major axes of our policy, and this was embodied in practice through measures which guarantee for their bigger participation and a more important role in all the fields of activity of national life.

[Question] Your oil revenues were a base for huge industrial developments. What are the reflections of the current oil crisis on Algeria and the Algerian people?

[Answer] As you pointed out, Algeria's considerable industrial development was a result of the determination to place oil revenues at the service of the national economy, and consequently, the advancement of man. The international economic crisis which was manifested in a noticeable decline in export revenues made us adjust our economic policy in order to secure a speedy tone for our development. To achieve this end, we are making maximum use of the reserve stock of productivity which our national economy enjoys, and we are fighting all forms of waste. And apart from the effect of the crisis, which produced in Algeria the phenomenon of popular mobilization which will permit confrontation of the challenge, it is worth mentioning the effects of this state of affairs on the world economy and on social and political stability in the world, thus dictating the exertion of more effort in order to find solutions to serious international economic problems. In this context, I can express to you our satisfaction at the fact that your country, which grasps the critical nature of the situation, appreciates the significance and objectives of giving impetus to the dialogue between the north and the south.

[Question] In past years, Sweden has made efforts to assist development in Algeria. How do you see future relations between the two countries?

[Answer] Algeria and Sweden have succeeded in establishing good political relations between them. The sympathy shown by the Swedish people with our national liberation war laid down the foundations for a strong friendship. Here I point in particular to the brave attitude of Olof Palme, who said: The first thing I did during your liberation war was to support the Algerian liberation struggle. And this is very important in the life of man. In addition, there are the various facets of proximity between the marches of our two countries at national and international levels. Thus, we worked for the establishment of an ideal cooperation between us, which responds to the concerns of our two peoples and which serves their interests. And we have the capabilities for its development and solidification in order to give it a qualitative content at the level of ambitions, our complementing one another and our drive to development new modes of relations between the north and the south. There is no doubt that Algerian-Swedish cooperation will see new starts in fields with vast technological possibilities.

[Question] Can you give us a comprehensive glance at the Arab Maghreb today, taking into consideration your recent meeting with the Libyan leader and the U.S. aggression against Libya?

[Answer] Our region is witnessing an unprecedented escalation of tension, a result of the U.S. aggression against Libya. These developments stirred great anxiety among us, not only because of the gravity of this aggression but also because it took place at a time when great efforts were being made to clarify the political atmosphere in our region. As you know, Algeria, which believes in relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation, continues to strive for a settlement of the problems facing the Arab Maghreb peacefully, in preparation for the formation of a Maghreb grouping which takes into consideration the aspirations and interests of all the peoples of the region. The development of the situation in the Arab Maghreb pushes us toward making further efforts in order to achieve a just and lasting settlement of the conflict in the Western Sahara and the improvement of relations among the countries of the Arab Maghreb in order to make our region a region of stability, security, and cooperation.

Mauritanian Interior Minister Arrives on Visit

LD220413 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Amadou Babaly, member of the Military Council for National Salvation and minister of interior of the Republic of Mauritania, arrived this afternoon in Algiers on an official 3-day visit to Algeria.

Mohamed Yala, member of the Political Bureau and minister of interior, and a number of high-ranking officials from the ministry were at Houari Boumediene International Airport.

In a short statement at the airport, Babaly pointed out that his visit to Algeria comes within the framework of contacts between the two countries, pointing out at the same time that this visit will be an opportunity to facilitate the policy of cooperation drawn up by the presidents of the two countries.

LIBYA

King Hassan's Personal Envoy Arrives in Tripoli

LD231441 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Apr 1986 (JANA) — Brother Mohamed Aouad, personal envoy of King Hassan II, the sovereign of Morocco, arrived to Tripoli this afternoon.

Mauritanian Minister Visits, Agrees to Arab Summit

LD221714 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 22 Apr (JANA) — Brother Mohamed Mohmoud Ould Widadi, minister of culture, information, posts, and telecommunications of Mauritania, arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on a visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The Mauritanian brother minister of culture, information, posts, and telecommunications made a statement announcing that Mauritania agrees on holding an Arab summit to confront the criminal U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD221715 Tripoli JANA in English 1400 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Apr (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution received the Mauritanian minister of culture, information, posts and telecommunications who is the special envoy of Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state of Mauritania.

The Mauritanian minister delivered a handwritten letter from Col Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya to the brother leader of the revolution.

The Mauritanian minister affirmed to the brother leader of the revolution Mauritania's absolute stand and support for the Libyan Arab people in their brave resistance against the savage U.S. aggression. He added that the Al-Fateh Revolution of September, and its preservation, is the aim of the Arab masses from the ocean to the gulf. This is what Colonel Maaouiya has asked me to convey to you.

The meeting was attended by the brother secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture and the Mauritanian ambassador to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiryah.

Ghanian Envoy Concludes Visit, Departs

NC221440 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Captain Kojo Tsikata, member of the Ghanaian National Defense Council and personal envoy of Captain Jerry Rawlings, left Tripoli at noon today, concluding his visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Tsikata told JANA that the children, women, and old people who were the victims of the failed, barbaric attack by the United States on the Libyan Arab people were not military targets; they were innocent victims of American terrorism. The wounded children and women who are now hospitalized are clear evidence of this, he said.

Capt Kojo Tsikata reiterated his denunciation of this bestial and barbaric aggression. He also stressed the support of the Ghanaian people and leaders for the Arab Libyan people and Government in the face of aggression.

Armed Forces Chief Receives Palestinian Officials

LD230726 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0700 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, last night received brothers Abu Khalid al-'Amlah, responsible official of the Military Committee of the National Salvation Front and member of the Fatah Provisional Leadership; Abu [Khalid] Majid, member of the Political Bureau of the PFLP; Talal Salman, editor in chief of *AL-SAFIR*, Walid al-Husayni, editor in chief of the magazine

AL-KIFAH AL-ARABI, and the well-known Arab [Iraqi] Mudhaffar al-Nawwab.

Soviet Naval Vessels Reported 'Visiting'

LD222349 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] A number of units of the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean are currently visiting the ports of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

JANA Names Three Cruisers

LD231024 Tripoli JANA in English 0913 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 13, April 23, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY has come to know that units of the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean are currently visiting Al-Jamahiriyah seaports. Some of these units are the cruisers *Drozit*, *Disi Litiska* and *Atlantski*.

AFP Reports Expulsion of European, U.S. Journalists

AU290953 Paris AFP in English 0951 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] London, April 23 (AFP) — The Libyan Government has expelled some 300 European and U.S. journalists from Tripoli, the Foreign Office announced here Wednesday.

The decision affected journalists from European Economic Community countries in addition to U.S. reporters.

The Libyan information minister said the measure followed European diplomatic sanctions against Tripoli adopted Monday at an EEC foreign ministers' meeting, according to the Foreign Office.

European Boycott as Cause Denied

LD231403 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1333 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Rome, 23 Apr (KUNA) — Today, a spokesman of the Libyan People's Bureau here denied, in reply to press questions, that Libya had decided to expel Western journalists in Libya in retaliation for the European boycott of the Jamahiriyah.

He said that there were at present 320 foreign journalists in Libya and, since there were not enough facilities for them in the hotels, it was decided to send some of them back to their countries to enable other journalists, who had applied some weeks ago to come to Libya and could not come because of a lack of hotel accommodations, to come to the Jamahiriyah.

UK Paper: 'Head of Internal Security' Dismissed

PM221319 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Apr 86 p 4

[Report by John Bullock of "Diplomatic Staff": "Al-Qadhdhafi Sacks His Chief of Security"]

[Text] Libya's head of Internal Security has been sacked in a major overhaul of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's apparatus of control, according to intelligence sources and Libyan exiles. Mr (Omar Latif) was removed when Colonel al-Qadhdhafi resumed personal direction of affairs in Tripoli two days after the American bombing.

He is expected to be replaced by Colonel Khalifah (Hanish), a long-serving associate of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi who lost favour because of his friendship with Colonel Hassan (Ishkal), executed "for collaboration with Egypt."

Mr (Latif's) "crime" seems to have been that he did not take control during the 48 hours following the American attacks. According to reports, there was near-anarchy during that period, with the army, politicians and security services issuing conflicting instructions.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi himself was not in Tripoli at the time. There are persistent reports that he flew to South Yemen apparently to meet Soviet officials and organise support for his regime.

He returned after 24 hours, but went to Sabha in his home province instead of to Tripoli. According to reports reaching London, he has since been back in Tripoli, but has not returned to his home in Al-Aziziyah Barracks, and keeps moving.

This is apparently because he fears that dissidents may attempt a coup. Diplomats believe that his uncharacteristic silence, when much of the world's press is in Tripoli eager to report him, is because he has lost confidence in his security services.

One Libyan exile told me: "We hear of many changes within the army and some liquidations. Al-Qadhdhafi is officially blaming his army for not being prepared, but in fact seems to be taking the opportunity to launch a new purge of suspect officers."

At the same time, intelligence assessments point out that there was no attempt at a popular uprising. "If there were opportunist attempts to effect changes, they seem to have come from ambitious quarters within the Al-Qadhdhafi regime, not from opponents", one analyst said.

Minister Cited on Debris of 2 U.S. Planes Salvaged

HK230109 Hong Kong AFP in English 0038 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Triopoli, April 22 (AFP) — The wreckage of 'two American planes" that took part in the April 15 air raids on Libya has been fished out of the sea, Information Minister Muhammad Sharaf al-Fayturi said Tuesday, and debris of other planes was being collected.

The Americans have only admitted that one craft was shot down.

At the close of a reception for news correspondents, Mr al-Fayturi announced "the end of the journalists' mission in Libya."

Mr al-Fayturi had told the foreign correspondents that Libya "highly appreciates" France's having barred the U.S. planes from flying over that country on their way to attack Libya.

"I hope that in the future, France will not decide to follow Reagan," the minister added... "that would be a mortal mistake."

He said the decision of the 12 Euromart countries to restrict the movements of Libyans was "under study".

Mr al-Fayturi reiterated Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's statement last Thursday that "at the appeal of Mediterranean countries, Libya will refrain from indulging in barbarous acts like those of Reagan."

Plane Wreckage Aired on TV

LD222155 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2025 GMT 22 Apr 86

["Talk of the Achievements" program]

[Text] O great people. O brother viewer strugglers. On the right path we marched tirelessly without losing our way. What we say, we do. We carried the banner of unity and consultation. Ask the desert and the air about us. Ask the depth of water about us.

In our great Jamahiriyah, where the sea embraces the sky, and the waves shake hands with the green, the waves threw back the wreckage of an aircraft whose parts were mutiliated when it was committing an aggression against the good earth, that does not accept any desecration of its soil; and while it was invading the heroic Arab people, who have made the greatest examples of struggle, who have sacrificed, and are still sacrificing. Let the world ask the bottom of our sea; and let the world ask our skies and our desert, as they are a cemetery for the sinful aggressive invaders. This is the destiny of the unjust, the first of whom is Reagan, the fool and child murderer, and his old criminal bitch Thatcher.

This is the wreckage of an aircraft which was shot down by our air defenses in the municipality of Al-Zawiyah, and which was found by the coast guards in the region of Sidi Zayd in Surman.

Brothers, the search is still continuing for the wreckage of the aggressors. [video shows a gray piece of metal stained with red color on the shore in shallow water. The camera moves to another similar piece which is stuck in the sand at the edge of the sea in a vertical position. Then the camera moves to a close up of a part of a third piece of metal which is also gray stained with red and has a few screws and bolts].

Photo Exhibition on U.S. Bombing Aired

LD222049 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1936 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The brother secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture this evening opened an exhibition of photographs of the results of the barbaric U.S. aggression. The exhibition was organized by JANA in the Green Square in Tripoli.

The exhibition was attended by huge masses of citizen and tens of foreign correspondents of newspapers, news agencies, and radio and television networks. They saw more than 300 press photographs taken by JANA photographers, which reveal the extent of the brutal and bloody crime committed by the two child murderers, Reagan and Thatcher, using the U.S. war machine which bombed the houses of innocent civilians — the children; old people, and women. The photographs also show the extent of destruction caused by the U.S. aircraft to buildings and educational and social institutions and foreign embassies. [video shows stills of photographs at the exhibition]

Further Reportage on Statements of Support

Islamic Kurdish Army Sends Message

LD221247 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Message "to the brother leader of the revolution" from the Islamic Kurdish Army — date not given]

[Text] O great leader, we the Islamic Kurdish Army reaffirm to you at this moment our readiness for immediate departure for the battlefront against the ruthless crusader invading armies. We are now awaiting your order to depart from our position toward the positions which you consider convenient for our deployment and for you to define the way which this will be achieved.

May God make you, O leader, and your people remain victorious, and those who do wrong will surely know how they will be overturned.

Vanuatu Prime Minister Statement

LD222304 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Apr (JANA) — Walter Lini, prime minister of the Republic of Vanuatu, has affirmed that the U.S.-NATO failed barbaric aggression against the Libyan Arab people is considered as a violation of all international norms and conventions.

Walter Lini expressed the solidarity and stand of his country by the side of the Libyan Arab people in the confrontation and repelling of this savage aggression.

He said in a statement: "We condemn the aggression and the use of force as a method settling disputes. My people and I were shocked by the innocent lives lost as a result of this barbaric aggression.

'Source' Denies Involvement in Sikh Terrorism

LD191404 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1315 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Apr (JANA) — A source at the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has denied allegations published by the Indian newspaper *HINDUSTAN TIMES* in its issue today in which it alleges that the Jamahiriyah is connected to acts of terrorism by the Sikh movement.

The source says that the committee denies the existence of any connection of the Jamahiriyah with any of these acts anywhere in the world, stressing that these allegations have been spread and echoed by American intelligence. The source adds that these fabrications and falsehoods coincide with America's frenzied campaign and its failed attempts to justify its barbaric aggression against our people.

The source voices regret at the fact that this paper has fallen victim to this deceptive American campaign which also seeks to infringe on the leading role of India in the Nonaligned Movement to condemn and expose the barbaric American aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives Libyan Envoy 22 April

LD222316 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II this afternoon at the royal palace in Fes received Muhammad Zuwi, the resident minister of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Rabat. The meeting was attended by Abdellatif Filali, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and Driss Basri, the minister of interior and information. It was also attended by his majesty's advisers; Ahmed Reda Guedira and Mohamed Aouam.

SUDAN

Elected Assembly To Assume Power on April 26

JN231045 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 23 (SUNA) — The joint TMC-Cabinet meeting decided to carry on arrangements for opening the elected Constituent Assembly as scheduled on April 26, announced Culture and Information Minister Muhammad Bashir Hamid.

Constitutional, moral and historical obligations make the two councils hand over power to the elected assembly on the fixed date, he added, disclosing that the two councils' party asking for extending the transitional period till the end of current month although relevant contacts were conducted with the attorney general. The meeting was acquainted with arrangements taken by the Armed Forces for transporting southern parliamentarians in due course, he said.

Commenting on the performance of the two transitional councils, Hamid appreciated the patriotic spirit that their charactarized deliberations and enabled them to fulfill their pledge for in handing power to an elected assembly on April 26.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi Continues New Government Contacts

JN221105 Khartoum SUNA in English 1033 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 22 SUNA — The parliamentary elections winner, the Ummah National Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, is still continuing intensive consultations with leaders of the political parties on the formation of the new government. For the second time Al-Mahdi last night met with patron of the Democratic Unionist Party [DUP] Muhammad 'Uthman Mirghani and discussed with him the issue of establishing a national unity government.

On the other hand, the Ummah Party Secretary General Dr 'Uthman Nur al-Dayim said that tendency of the DUP for freezing the Sept-1983 laws, including the controversial Islamic Sharia, is really considered as an encouraging step that would lead to the adoption of a new and correct Islamic alternative. The DUP had been previously calling for amending and not repealing the Sept-83 Islamic laws. [This led to] the situation which posed great obstacle for reaching agreement on the formation of the new government.

In the meantime the daily *AL-AYYAM* issue today quoted Dr 'Uthman Nur al-Dayim as saying that the Ummah Party has set up a six-point charter on which the new government will be established. Among this points are the removing of all the defunct regime's impacts, the repealing of all Sept 83 laws, and the introduction of the Islamic awakening method of action set up by Al-Mahdi to rescue the country from the economic collapse.

He denied any consultations between the Ummah Party and Islamic National Front (INF) which opposes the repeal of the Islamic Sharia law and also opposed the participation of the communists in the national government. He dismissed any political crisis in the way stressing that the Sudanese people are capable to surmount any problem.

On the other hand, the Southern Sudan Political Alliance (SSPA) has voiced support to the DUP proposal on the formation of a national government in which all political forces should take part and not formation of a national unity government which confined to certain political parties that share similar or unified goals as suggested by the Ummah Party. The SSPA called for a strong government that [is] capable to realize development and stability in the country. It also called for the solving of the southern cause on Addis Ababa accord basis with the participation of the rebel forces of the Sudan People Liberation Army (SPLA).

Meanwhile leader of the SSPA Samuel Aru speaking to the daily *AL-'AYYAM* today stressed the necessity of preparing national program to be obliging to the national government at least till the convening of the constitutional conference scheduled to be held later on. He affirmed the necessity of representing the south in the Supremacy Council and the Cabinet.

Issues Statement on Foreign Policy

JN221117 Khartoum SUNA in English 1035 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 22, (SUNA) — The apparent Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has stressed the necessity of maintaining good neighbourly principle as a cornerstone in Sudan foreign policy.

Al-Mahdi in his first statement over foreign policy of Sudan after the election, told the daily *AL-AYYAM* that we support strengthening of relations with Libya and the western countries particularly the U.S.

We will not tolerate using of Sudanese territories as ground for settling accounts with others or a territory for military confrontation Al-Mahdi was quoted by the daily as saying.

Al-Mahdi the leader of the Ummah Party which won more than one third in the newly-elected assembly is likely to be the first Sudanese prime minister in 18 years.

Speaks on Extradition of Numayri

JN221119 Khartoum SUNA in English 1038 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 22 (SUNA) Ummah Party leader Mr al-Sadiq al-Mahdi told daily *AL-AYYAM* published here today that the question of the extradition of the deposed President Ja'far Numayri would be passed to the forthcoming Constituent Assembly.

Al-Mahdi further affirmed that Numayri is a political criminal and he does not deserve the right of political asylum since he practices political activity from Egypt.

On the other hand, Mr al-Mahdi said that the Sudan would work for the Arab solidarity and for the interest of the Arab nation in order to create a favourable atmosphere surpassing the Camp David accord.

TMC Member on Garang 'Chance' To Join Peace Process

JN201735 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum Apr 20 (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council (TMC) member Major General Phabian Lopu said here today that the setting up of an elected government would help stop the bloodshed in the south.

Mr Agang Lopu also added that Colonel John Garang has a valuable chance to join in the peace process if he is keen since the TMC or what he used to call (May II) is due to hand over power to the representatives of the people.

On the other hand Mr Agang Lopu pointed out to the prevailing disorder in most of the areas in Bahr al-Ghazal and in the Upper Nile provinces due to the attacks of the rebel troops.

TUNISIA

USSR's Tolkunov Meets With President Bourguiba

LD181437 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1240 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Carthage 18 Apr (TAP) — This morning, President Habib Bourguiba received at the Republican Palace in Carthage Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the accompanying parliamentary delegation. Also present were Mahmoud Masadi, speaker of the chamber of deputies; Mansour Skhiri, director at the President's Office, minister of public services and administrative reform; and the Soviet ambassador to Tunisia. After the meeting, Lev Tolkunov expressed his great honor in being received by President Habib Bourguiba. He also handed President Habib Bourguiba a written message from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Received by Ministers

LD212227 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has today made several contacts with officials in the government and the Socialist Destourian Party. It met Hedi Baccouche, the party's director, who gave his impressions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of Soviet policy in the field of disarmament and international security.

The delegation also held talks with Mohamed Sayah, minister of public works and housing, who praised the Soviet aid to Tunisia aimed at solving drinking water problems. He also mentioned that the Tunisian-Soviet joint grand committee has opened new prospects for cooperation between the two countries in different fields.

Bechir Ben Slama, minister of cultural affairs, has reviewed with the Soviet parliamentary delegation the important strides that have been made through the cooperation between the two countries in different fields, especially the cultural field, and highlighted the important role assumed in this framework by the Tunisian-Soviet Friendship Society.

Holds Press Conference

LD222208 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 2015 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Ellipses as received]

[Text] Tunis, 22 Apr (KUNA) — A prominent Soviet official here this evening denied that his country has been selling arms to Iran, while he stressed that the USSR stand vis-a-vis the U.S. aggression on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah "was not short of the required level." The chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Lev Tolkunov, said, at a press conference in reply to a question by KUNA on the reason why the Soviet Union has been selling arms to Iran despite its obstinacy regarding its refusal to stop the ongoing war in the Arab Gulf region, "We have to take into consideration that we are selling arms to Iraq also, and in the vent of stopping our sale of arms to Iran we must do the same in relation to Iraq.... This is taking into account that we sell small quantities of arms to Iran." However, one of the Soviet official's aides slipped a written note to him which made Tolkunov reconsider and say: "one of my aides has alerted me that we do not sell arms to Iran."

In reply to another question by KUNA on his interpretation of the Soviet stand vis-a-vis the U.S. aggression on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah which has been described as "short of the level required in Arab terms," the chairman of the Council of the Soviet Union strongly condemned the U.S. aggression against Libya and has placed all the responsibilities that resulted from it on the United States ... in addition to this the Soviet Union cancelled a meeting between its foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state which was to pave the way for a summit meeting between the leaders of the two countries, due to the U.S. aggression on Libya." He added: "As you know all popular institutions in the Soviet Union have strongly condemned the aforementioned U.S. aggression ... and all this, in my opinion, confirms that the Soviet stand was at the required level under the prevailing circumstances." On the Middle East issue, Tolkunov said that the solution to this issue must be sought in the framework of an international conference with the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO, on equal basis.

Opposition's Mestiri Sentenced to 4 Months in Jail

NC221323 Paris AFP in English 1310 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Tunis, April 22 (AFP) — A criminal court Tuesday sentenced Ahmed Mestiri, Tunisia's most prominent opposition leader, to four months in prison on charges of unlawful assembly in connection with a demonstration he organized last week against the U.S. air raid on Libya.

A statement issued Monday by the MDS [Movement of Social Democrats] Politburo said Mr Mestiri, a former government minister, had "only expressed the Tunisian people's legitimate solidarity with their Libyan brothers."

It was the first time that Mr Mestiri had been sentenced to a prison term during his long political career.

His co-defendants at the four-hour court session attended by journalists were Hassan Ben Rabiha, a young MDS activist, Omar Mestiri and Abdellatif Hermassi, both senior members of the Progressive Socialist Rally, a small opposition group tolerated by the authorities.

The MDS leader, a member of the Tunis bar association, told the court his trial stemmed from a "political decision" and said he assumed "political, legal and historic" responsibility for last week's "peaceful march."

He said staging the demonstration was "a responsible decision" and the "conscious expression of the rejection by the Tunisian people of any aggression against the fraternal Libyan people and against all other Arab peoples."

Eleven lawyers defending the accused argued there was no legal basis for the trial while the prosecution alleged that the demonstration had violated laws requiring prior state approval for public gatherings.

Ministry of Education Closes University Branch

LD221258 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1100 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis 22 Apr (TAP) — The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research has decided to close down the Faculty of Culture and Humanities, Manubah Branch, indefinitely as of today.

KUNA Reports 'Cautious Calm'

LD221340 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1255 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, 22 Apr (KUNA) — The Tunisian Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research today decided to close the Faculty of Culture Humanities at Manubah, on the outskirts of Tunis, until further notice. In the meantime a cautious calm has been prevailing over the other faculties at Tunis University.

KUNA has learned that the students of the various faculties at Tunis University today refused to enter lecture halls and that large numbers of security men have cordoned off faculties, apparently for fear of any new student moves.

SDAR

APS Reports Moroccan Troops Killed by Mine Blast

LD221125 Algiers APS in English 1100 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] SDAR (liberated territories), 22/4/86 (APS) — A number of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Moroccan Army were killed Monday after the explosion of mines which blasted a military patrol, a communique of the Saharan Ministry of Information indicated.

This action was waged by fighters of the Saharan Peoples Liberated Army behind the defensive wall built by Rabat.

Such an action, the Saharan communique added, proves the inefficiency of walls against the new strategy of attrition war waged by the Saharan People's Army.

KENYA

S. African Nationalists en Route to Iran To Buy Arms

EA222244 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
22 Apr 86 p4

[Article: "SA Militants Seek Arms From Iran"]

[Text] Five South African nationalists sent to buy arms in Iran passed through Nairobi at the weekend. They included the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania chairman, Mr Johnson Mlambo, and the PAC Administrative Secretary, Mr Joe Mkwanazi. He said they had been invited to Tehran by Iranian President Khamene'i when he visited the frontline states which border South Africa.

The PAC has its headquarters in Dar es Salaam. It was formed in 1949 and banned after 11 months by the racist regime in South Africa. Mr Mlambo, who was released from Robben Island Prison in 1983 after serving a 20-year jail sentence, said militants in his country needed arms to fight the apartheid government. They also required clothing, money, and medicine for their supporters. The team will also ask Iran for moral support in various world forums.

Mr Mlambo said the congress fighters would soon attack civilians who support the regime "whether they are soldiers, men, women, or children." Mr Mlambo said there were 60 PAC leaders on Robben Island, some of them serving life sentences while others had been condemned to death. He appealed for international pressure on South Africa to spare the lives of such activists as Francis Mokhesi (26), Theres Ramashamula, Duma Khumal, Reid Mokoena, Mojalefa Safatsa, and Moses Diniso, all of whom have been sentenced to hang.

SOMALIA

Vehicles, Weapons Seized in SNM Attack on Army

A222222 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali
to Somalia 1700 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The Somali National Movement [SNM] freedom fighters launched an attack on the 3d brigade of the Somali Army based in Odweina district in Togdher region on 18 April, killing 10 of them and wounding 20 enemy soldiers. The SNM fighters inflicted heavy casualties in material and [words indistinct]. Three Isuzu trucks, two landrovers and one [type of vehicles indistinct] belonging to the enemy were also destroyed. The SNM fighters also captured one (?Mercedes) troop carrier, one Toyota car, two radio communication sets, and one generator.

Twenty-four heavy (Grenov) machineguns, 1 RPT, 7 Bazooka, one heavy (Manshipeta) machinegun and 8 AK rifles were captured from the enemy. The gallant SNM fighters seized a safe and secret documents belonging to the regime's soldiers in Odweina District. They suffered no casualties.

TANZANIA

AFP: Citizens Stage Anti-U.S. Protest March

AB221303 Paris AFP in English 1258 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, April 22 (AFP) — Thousands of Tanzanians braved pouring rain here on Tuesday to take part in a government-sponsored protest against last week's U.S. bombing of Libya.

The protestors, carrying placards and chanting anti-American slogans, were addressed by Kingunge Ngombale-Mwiru, who is minister of local government and cooperatives and a top official of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) Party which organized the march.

Mr. Ngombale-Mwiru compared the administration of President Ronald Reagan to that of Adolf Hitler in Nazi Germany, a theme which was echoed by placards carrying such messages as "Stop Adolf Reagan."

On Monday, the offices of the United States Information Services (USIS) were evacuated after an annonymous telephone caller said there was a bomb on the premises. The call later turned out to have been a hoax.

Libyan Solidarity Expressed

EA222242 Nairobi KNA in English 0745 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 22 April: Tanzanians warned U.S. President Reagan today that resort to military solution was "self-defeating" and urged him to pick a leaf from history to see how American power had been vanquished elsewhere.

Reading a message of solidarity with the Libyan people at the end of a mammoth demonstration around this Indian Ocean city here, a representative of the Tanzanian youth organization on behalf of all organisations of the ruling party said the American attack on Libya could have happened to any small nation. "The U.S. raid on Libya is not an event of so much great surprise since it was to be expected to happen not only to Libya but to any Third World country which to American logic was 'terrorist' or sympathetic to communism", the statement said, reading to thundering applause. The statement warned Tanzanians that military pressure was just one of the many "ploys" that could have been used by U.S. imperialism. "The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is but one of the many of the pressure ploys that could be used by the U.S. imperialists to force their line against ours", the statement added.

UGANDA

Foreign Minister Addresses Nonaligned Conference

EA221320 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mukiibi, has said the arms race in the opinion of Uganda is the primary cause of the deterioration in the world economic situation and warned that unless the present trend is halted or reversed, the efforts of the international community to find ways and means of alleviating poverty, hunger, and disease in the world will not achieve the desired goal. The minister was addressing the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned countries currently taking place in New Delhi. The minister said the critical economic situation in Africa, which will soon be subject of a special session of the UN General Assembly, remains a burning issue. He noted that the terms of trade of all developing countries have steadily worsened since the last nonaligned summit. Efforts to implement decisions unanimously adopted by the international community over 10 years ago to restructure the international economic system, he said, had been frustrated by the industrialised countries. Efforts to break the deadlock in the launching of the global negotiations have failed.

In this connection, Mr Mukiibi accused some developed countries of making deliberate attempts to turn the clock backwards. At this juncture, the minister urged nonaligned countries to close their ranks and take concerted action to arrest the situation and to seriously work towards the goal of achieving a collective self-reliance.

He urged South Africans to intensify their struggle by all means at their disposal to overthrow the obnoxious system of apartheid, which is the main cause of the tragic and explosive situation in the country. He said the eradication of apartheid and the establishment of majority rule were the only way to guarantee a just and lasting solution in the explosive situation prevailing in South Africa.

On Namibia, Mr Mukiibi reiterated Uganda's total rejection of the linkage of Namibia's freedom to factors which are both extraneous and irrelevant, such as the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. He promised that Uganda is going to extend active support to blacks in South Africa in their just struggle to rid their country of apartheid.

On the situation in the Middle East, the minister said that the recent American raid on Libya is a clear proof of the volatile situation existing there. He said the lack of progress in efforts to find a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian problem underlies the cause of the turmoil and worsening situation in the areas. The minister stated that (?since) terrorism was not encouraged, the government and the people of Uganda regretted the resort to the use of force, especially by a superpower in settlement of disputes between sovereign states. We refuse, he declared, to concede that military might should be used as a passport to ignore and violate the laws and norms which regulate relations among civilized nations. He said Third World countries constitute no threat to others who are militarily stronger than them, although they are subject to constant threats from big powers.

The minister proposed that the meeting set up a committee composed of one minister from each of the five regional groups plus the host country, to examine the problems of aggression and suggest concrete measures to be adopted by the governments.

With regard to the Iran-Iraq war, Mr Mukiibi urged both countries, in the name of unity and solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement, to urgently put an end to the conflict which has cost so dearly in terms of lives lost and property destroyed on both sides. He also called for effective measures to end all forms of foreign intervention in Central America and endorsed the efforts of the Contadora Group to find a negotiated political solution for theregion, as contained in the Contadora act of peace and cooperation in Central America.

In conclusion, the minister reaffirmed Uganda's faith and commitment to the original principles and goals of the Nonaligned Movement, which he said remain more relevant today than in 1961. He said Uganda is determined to do everything in its power to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the movement so that the Nonaligned Movement will effectively continue to spearhead the struggle for world peace and security, the struggle for a just and equitable international economic order and the struggle for the democratization of international relations.

Earlier, the minister was received by the Indian prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, to whom he delivered a special message from President Museveni. During the audience, the minister and the prime minister discussed matters relating to bilateral relations between the two countries. The minister has also held a press conference at which he explained the fundamental changes that have taken place in Uganda and reasons that led the National Resistance Army to wage a struggle against previous regimes. He also explained the philosophy and foreign policy of the government of the National Resistance Movement.

CAMEROON

Chadian Envoy Meets With Biya, Speaks to Press

AB221638 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The head of state, his excellency Paul Biya, granted an audience this morning at the Unity Palace to a Chadian special envoy. Ahmed Korom, Chadian secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, brought a message to President Paul Biya. After the audience, Ahmed Korom told the press that the Ndjamena government is willing to meet with its brothers in the opposition without any precondition. Listen to Mr Ahmed Korom speaking to Vincent Ndobo Oyono.

[Begin recording] [Korom] I have just conveyed a message to President Paul Biya. The message touches essentially on the good relations existing between our two countries. you know that the more often you visit a country, the better the relations with the country are. [passage indistinct]

[Oyono] [Passage indistinct]

[Korom] The Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] does not acknowledge the fact [words indistinct]. Concerning the statements by individuals who pretend to be members of (?the GUNT), I can assure that there was no misunderstanding. There was a complete failure, the failure of a meeting which had been prepared for a long time, for about 8 months. So I do not know if we misunderstood one another for 8 months. But I believe that 8 months is long enough for us to understand each other. The failure of the Brazzaville conference is to be blamed essentially on external influences, especially Libyan influence, which did not want to see such a meeting and which does not want to see unity restored in Chad. That is the real (?tragedy) of the Chadian people now.

[Oyono] Is your government still determined to do something in order to (?promote the cause of) peace in Chad?

[Korom] Yes, the Chadian Government has made it a principle not to reject any possibility for a meeting, wherever and with whomever it may be. Even though the failure was (?resented) [words indistinct). When a conference which has taken 8 months to organize fails, the international community must understand that the problem is not one among Chadians, but it is a problem between Chad and Libya. Though the dialogue can be pursued, our principal interlocutor is Libya which has occupied 50 percent of our territory, stationing 8,000 troops there [words indistinct]. But this does not preclude any meeting with our Chadian brothers if they have a free hand to hold talks with us. So we do not rule out a meeting with our brothers. We have championed discussions for a long time. We are for a dialogue [words indistinct]. [end recording]

ECA Ministerial Meeting Ends; Communique Issued

AB221344 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] The 10th conference of the ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa [ECA] ended this evening in Yaounde. After 4 days of intensive debates, the ministers adopted 26 resolutions from those recommended by the participants in the plenary and preparatory meeting of the technical committee. These resolutions, which include the 2-year report of ECA executive secretary, Prof Adebayo Adededji, and the project to create an African center for meteorology planning and development, concern trade, agriculture, and industry.

During the closing ceremony, three speeches were made: that of the executive secretary in which he made it a point to thank President Paul Biya, the party — the Democratic Rally of the Cameroonian People — and the Cameroonian people. Then followed a speech by Sadou Hayatou, Cameroonian planning minister, who noted the high level of the deliberations. Finally, the highlight of the closing ceremony was the reading by the ECA executive secretary of the final communique issued at the end of the deliberations which pointed out the priorities of the African countries' economies.

In this final communique issued (?after these 4 days of deliberations), the resolutions adopted concern the creation of the African Monetary Fund [AMF], the participation of women in development, and the problems of the least developed countries. The resolutions also concern the Pan-African Documentation and Information System [PADIS] and the seventh plenary and preparatory meeting of the ECA technical committee. The ministerial conference draws the attention of the African states to what their priorities should be in the face of the economic problems confronting the continent. The communique points out the critical food situation in Africa, and calls on the African states to review their agricultural policies in order to achieve self-sufficiency in food. The ministers further urge them to implement the priority economic recovery program for Africa adopted by the heads of state in Addis Ababa last June. This program should be implemented at the national, subregional, and continental levels.

Concerning trade, the ministers expressed satisfaction with the progress made so far toward the creation of the AMF. The final preparations for the creation of the fund will be made at the meeting scheduled for 16 to 20 June, 1986 in Libreville, Gabon. They also called for an increased promotion of trade, the establishment of a compensation system, and the creation of preferential trade areas. Increased cooperation — which is also necessary — between the African states is also called for, in order to develop industry and trade on the continent.

Concerning the least developed countries, the ministers call on the international community to increase its assistance to them. The communique stresses the importance that Africa attaches to the UN extraordinary session on the economic situation of the black continent, which will be held very soon. It also stresses the importance the continent attaches to the efforts to be made to further involve African women in the development of the continent. The next session is scheduled for April 1987 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

CHAD

Habre on Libyan Presence, Nigerian Cooperation

AB221228 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Chadian President Hissein Habre's interview with Olusegun Faradun, a reporter of the Nigerian Television Authority, "who arrived early this week" in Ndjamena — recorded]

[Summary from poor reception] [Faradun questions in English followed by French translation; exact date not given]

[Question indistinct]

[Habre] "First of all, I welcome the group of journalists from the Nigerian television to Chad and to Ndjamena, and I wish them a happy stay in the country. I will be very happy to answer the questions you will ask for the information of the Nigerian public as well as for the benefit of African and international opinion. So, I thank you very much, and I am ready to answer your questions. You have asked me what were the causes of the discords which have plunged the Chadian people into bloodshed for almost a generation now. This is an extremely important question." Some people call the Chadian problem a civil war. "No doubt, there are some aspects which resemble a civil war as well as those of an international conflict." Concerning the causes, some people have said that the Chadian problem is a tribal problem, while others have said that it is a sectarian or regionalist problem." As a matter of fact, all these aspects exist just as there exist problems of intrigue.

"No African country can say that it does not have any problems. It is a social reality which exists in Chad and elsewhere. Cultural problems also exist and this is quite normal. The cultural problems result from the religious diversities. For example, in Chad we have Muslims, Christians, and animists. This is true. There is also the problem of regionalism. This is true and this is because the regions have different levels of development. Some regions are rich while others are poor. Some are developed and others are underdeveloped. It is true that all these internal contradictions exist." But do these internal contradictions explain why Chad has been experiencing a tragedy for more than 20 years now? "No, I would say no! The internal contradictions constitute one of the elements, one of the factors. But there exists another determining element or factor which explains why the Chadian tragedy is still continuing: It is the external element and more precisely the foreign interventions in our internal affairs, particularly the Libyan intervention. It is Libya which is fanning the war. It is our people's enemy which is maintaining the war and the destabilization and which is now occupying 25,000 square kilometers of our territory. This is the main and fundamental reason why the Chadian tragedy never ends. We strongly believe that the day Libya ceases its interference in our internal affairs, peace will return to Chad."

[Faradun question indistinct]

[Habre] Situations are never always the same. Situations change with time. The situation today is very different from the one we experienced at the time of the Kano and Lagos conferences, for example. "When we arrived here in 1982, what were called factions disappeared. This is an important element." When we arrived in 1982, Goukouni [Oueddei] and the others left. "Some of them crossed the Chari River by swimming, some walked, while others left by canoe." And it took Libya 2 years to artificially set up a military force by recruiting mercenaries of all nationalities.

Since 1982, we have started a process of national reconciliation and this process has borne fruit. "Many of our compatriots have returned home. The recent Libreville agreements have been concretized by massive returns." Are the Chadians who are in the north — Goukouni and his followers — our enemies? "No, they are Libya's hostages. But they constitute an element of the Islamic Legion."

[Faradun question indistinct]

[Habre] We have made every effort to win back our brothers who are opposed to us. Today, we are reconciled with practically everybody with the exception of those who are with Libya. "We can even say that the national reconciliation process has practically succeeded 99 percent." "The only remaining problem is our brothers who are in the hands of Libya. We want to be quite clear with these people: there cannot be any possible solution unless we hold discussions with Libya." This is because it is Libya which is fanning the conflict. "We must have a dialogue with Libya because it is Libya which is occupying the northern part of our country by force of arms. We are not faced by the Libyan Army and the Islamic Legion within which we have Goukouni and other Chadians as well as people of other nationalities."

[Faradun question indistinct]

[Habre] "This is a very interesting question. As you know, before independence the African countries were the properties of the colonial powers. The colonial powers had fought over Africa as if it were a cheese. [sentence as heard] Besides, one of the causes of World War II was the distribution of the colonies." Al-Qadhdhafi is not occupying only the Aozou Strip; Al-Qadhdhafi is now occupying practically the whole of northern Chad, that is 25,000 square kilometers."

[Faradun question indistinct]

[Habre] Chad aspires to live in peace, sovereignty, and freedom. "And Chad is opposed by principle to the presence of all foreign troops. But there is the reality: the reality is the Libyan aggression; the presence of Libyan troops in our national territory. This was why we called on France; we called on France only because of the Libyan aggression. We would never have asked for the presence of French troops had there been no Libyan aggression and the presence of Libyan troops in our territory."

[Summary from poor reception] In 1984, France and Libya agreed to withdraw their troops from Chad. President Mitterrand and Al-Qadhdhafi met and made a commitment before international opinion to withdraw their troops. "France withdrew all its troops but Libya left its forces intact. It [Libya] did not only refuse to withdraw its troops but it also strengthened its military presence in the north of our country." "Concerning the United States, for the moment there is no American military presence in Chad."

[Faradun question indistinct]

[Habre] "There is the fact that Nigeria and Chad are neighbors. It is also a fact that Nigeria and Chad had very close relations before the colonial era." In the economic and commercial fields, Nigeria and Chad have common interests; they are complementary. We must ensure that an intensive and fruitful cooperation is established between our two countries. As for the role Nigeria must play in the face of the Chadian problem, we think that Nigeria cannot remain inactive. "In the past, as we all remember, Nigeria tried to help solve the Chadian problem. Nigeria even sent troops to Ndjamena." "We believe that the role that Nigeria must play consists in tackling the main aspect of the problem. Not only Nigeria but also the other African countries. It must tackle the main aspect of the problem, of the true problem. If Nigeria and the other African countries cannot tell Libya to leave Chad alone, this proble cannot be solved."

[Faradun question indistinct]

[Habre] "We believe that Nigeria can and must play a role in this problem."

[Faradun] Are you satisfied with the role of the OAU?

[Habre] In fact, the OAU has tried for quite a long time to contribute to the settlement of the Chadian tragedy. It has made a lot of efforts. "I very honestly believe that the OAU is doing what it can but it lacks the means." The OAU has tried to help solve the problem without being able to effectively contribute to the solution. Why? "Simply because it is itself divided. Simply because it lacks the means. We therefore appreciate the OAU's attempts, but we know that the OAU cannot contribute to the settlement of this problem. This is obvious."

[Faradun question indistinct]

[Habre] "The problem will be solved when the balance of military, political, and diplomatic forces is in disfavor of Al-Qadhdhafi. When Al-Qadhdhafi finds himself in a (?tight) position, he will speak the language of reason."

[Faradun] "Mr President, in the name of the Nigerian Television Authority and on behalf of my colleagues and in my own name, I thank you for granting us this interview."

Habre Receives Message From Senegal's Diouf

AB221327 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Senegalese President Abdou Diouf's message to Chadian President Hissein Habre; date not given]

[Text] Mr president and dear brother: on the occasion of our national day, you were kind enough to send me a message of warm congratulations and wishes which greatly touched me. I thank you very sincerely for it and I pray that you accept the very sincere wishes which, in return, I formulate for your personal health and happiness as well as for the harmonious development of the brotherly Chadian people in national unity and harmony.

I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate to you my firm determination to spare no effort to contribute to the rapid solution of the Chadian tragedy. Please accept, Mr president and dear brother, the assurance of my very high and fraternal consideration.

Signed: Abdou Diouf

GABON

Foreign Minister, Tunisian Envoy Hold Talks

AB212223 Dakar PANA in French 1344 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Libreville, 21 Apr (AGP-GAB/PANA) — The minister of state and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Gabon, Martin Bongo, received in Libreville on Monday the Tunisian ambassador to Gabon, Ouanes Hachemi. At the end of the audience, the Tunisian diplomat told the press that he and the minister "discussed actions undertaken by Tunisia and Gabon since the historic visit of the Gabonese head of state, Omar Bongo, to Tunisia from 24 to 27 February."

Questioned on his country's position on the United States-Libya conflict, Mr Hachemi indicated that his country "favors a peaceful solution to this conflict, however serious it may be."

Cooperation between Tunisia and Gabon is developing "progressively," it is stated by sources close to the Gabonese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two countries have signed agreements on trade, the creation of a bilateral commission, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation.

In the cultural sector, Tunisia has placed at the disposal of Gabon 10 scholarships for the next academic year.

Tunis also assists Libreville in the area of civil aviation.

In the health sector, Tunisia will assist in the training of Gabonese technicians.

ZAIRE

Air Traffic Agreement With Gabon Signed

AB221700 Dakar PANA in French 1106 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 2 Apr (AZAP/PANA) — Talks between Zairian and Gabonese aeronautical experts concerning the air routes provided for in the agreement reached between the two countries in April 1978, have produced a final agreement in the Zairian capital over the weekend for the mutual granting of traffic rights between Kinshasa and Libreville, on several external routes.

The report published on Monday by the Zairian Department of Transport and Communications said that the traffic rights obtained through this agreement would be exploited by the national airline companies, that is "Air Zaire" and "Air Gabon," which will have the right to choose one or several specific points on their respective routes.

The Gabonese party requested the following routes from Kinshasa: Kinshasa-Luanda, Kinshasa-Bujumbura-Kigali, Kinshasa-Bangui, or Kinshasa-Douala, while Zaire requested traffic rights on two routes from the Gabonese capital: Libreville-Lome-Abidjan, Conakry and Dakar, and vice-versa, as well as the Libreville-Douala-Lagos-Cotonou return route.

Finally, experts of both countries acknowledged the validity of an annex to the air agreement on the two weekly flights of their companies concerning the use of aircraft in accordance with the clauses of the agreement, on the routes requested.

Agriculture, Health Protocols With Canada Signed

AB162226 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 15 April (AZAP) — Zaire and Canada recently signed in Ottawa two protocol agreements in the fields of agriculture and health, this month's edition of the weekly magazine*MARCHES TROPICAUX* reports.

According to the magazine, the two projects, which were ratified by Citizen Mokolo wa Mpombo, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and Mrs Monique Veniza, Canadian minister of external relations, will be administered by the Canadian Agency for International Development (ACDI).

According to these agreements, 5 million Canadian dollars will be devoted to reviving the agricultural sector (stock-breeding and cooperatives) and 1 million dollars to health improvement of the people in the Nioki zone of Bandudun in cooperation with the Sherbrooke University in Quebec, the magazine states.

It was noted that the ACDI has already granted more than $250 million to Zaire as development aid since 1965.

BENIN

Kerekou, DPRK Vice Minister Discuss Cooperation

AB220918 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The head of state, President Mathieu Kerekou, yesterday received in audience the DPRK vice minister of foreign affairs, Kim Yong-sop, who discussed with him the cooperation existing between his country and Benin. After the audience, the DPRK vice minister spoke to the press:

[Begin Kim Yong-sop recording in Korean followed by translation into French] The purpose of our visit is to further strengthen the good relations of friendship existing between our two countries. His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou, the great comrade-in-arms, granted us a lengthy audience. He expressed satisfaction with the relations existing between our two people and also stressed the need to find the ways and means to further strengthen them for a better friendship between us.

During the audience, we did not fail to convey the cordial greetings from Comrade Kim Il-song, great leader of our people, and Kim Chong-il, dear leader, to His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou. We also conveyed the Korean people's friendly greetings to the Beninese people. As for President Mathieu Kerekou, he charged us with conveying his friendly greetings to President Kim Il-song, great leader of the Korean people, and to Comrade Kim Chong-il, dear leader of our people. He also asked us to convey the Beninese people's greetings to the Korean people. [end recording]

BURKINO FASO

Minister Lingani Returns From Libya, Comments

AB221123 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] The Burkinabe delegation led by Jean-Baptiste Lingani, minister of popular defense, who went to Libya to express the Burkinabe people's solidarity with the Libyan people, returned to Ouagadougou yesterday evening. Reporters met the leader of the delegation and a member of the delegation to obtain firsthand information on the situation in Libya.

According to Comrade Jean-Baptiste Lingani, the Yankee aggression, which represents one of the most powerful in the world, turned out to be a victory for the brotherly people of Libya. Indeed, according to Comrade Lingani, the Libyans, through their courage and good organization, inflicted a considerably heavy loss to the Yankee aggressors. With their high political consciousness, our Libyan brothers maintained the necessary cohesion in the face of the danger that the giant America represented. The comrade minister, first of all, comments on the purpose of his mission to Tripoli:

[Begin recording] [Lingani] On 15 April, we went to Libya where we led an important mission of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and where, on behalf of the CNR, we presented our sentiments of solidarity, of the support and, friendship of the CNR, of all our people, and of the revolutionary government to the Libyan people for what happened there. Of course, we immediately noted what had happened. We saw the disaster caused to the civilians; we visited hospitals where we saw the injured women and children, and of course, some men, but all of them civilians. We also presented the condolences of our people and of the CNR to the leader of the Libyan revolution and to the Libyan people. We reaffirmed our support and the outright condemnation and indignation of our people in the face of this barbaric aggression.

You might be wondering why we adopted this attitude. But let me tell you that, first of all, Libya is a friendly country, a revolutionary country. It is a country which maintains very good relations with us; and apart from this fact, we support Libya against this aggression which we condemn, because it is a question of principle. Even if it were the United States which had been a victim of this unjust aggression, we would have condemned such an aggression. Therefore, it is first of all a matter of principle. That is why we went to Libya to obtain firsthand knowledge of the situation and to reaffirm our position on what the chairman of the CNR had already expressed through the many actions he had undertaken.

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade minister, what is your analysis of the situation in Libya after your mission to Tripoli?

[Lingani] First of all, one must be wary of the international reactionary press. One must dissociate oneself from the mind-poisoning campaign that this press dumps on us here. Of course, we found in Libya, particulary in Tripoli, that there was some damage done to civilian targets. But we found a very mobilized and determined people with a very high morale. One must go there to see that all that has been said on the situation there is not true at all. The Libyan people have complete confidence in their leaders and express their militant solidarity to them, and they are presently very united and very determined. This is what we found there, and it is very encouraging.

[Second unidentified reporter] The Western press spoke of mutiny in some Libyan towns. What is the exact situation?

[Lingani] I think, here again, it is one of the examples of malicious lies said here and there; the mind-poisoning campaigns we hear here and there, but there on the spot, there are Burkinabe nationals who were witnesses to all that happened there. For example, we have with us here Comrade Bazie who led a Committee for the Defense of the Revolution delegation there and whose hotel was hit during the bombings. He saw everything. From the next day until his departure with us yesterday, he saw everything. He can tell you more about it, and so you should ask him questions about it.

[Bazie] I would not like to refer to the scenario of the attack we underwent for we had to react instinctively to it in Tripoli. I find those reporters who were hidden in the hotels with us ridiculous, those reporters who never went out to see things for themselves but tried to convince the international opinion that there was mutiny in Tripoli. While the international press was reporting that there was mutiny in Tripoli, we were in the streets of Tripoli where we were roaming about in a car. In fact, I am very sorry that these reporters will be able to convince some people that there was mutiny, but there was nothing like mutiny in Tripoli. The Libyan people still have confidence in their leaders and the leader of the revolution. In fact, what I witnessed was a people still united around their leader. [end recording]

Sankara, GUNT Minister Discuss Congo Talks Failure

AB211123 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The CNR [National Council for the Revolution] chairman and president of the Republic received successively late this afternoon a Chadian delegation led by Comrade Facho Balaam, the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] foreign minister, and Mr Laurent Dona Fologo, the Ivorian minister of youth and sports. At the conclusion of his audience, the GUNT minister answered questions by the press. First of all he explained the purpose of his talks with President Sankara.

[Begin recording] [Balaam] We have been sent by President Goukouni Oueddei to brief the president of the Republic of Burkina Faso on the reasons why the Brazzaville meeting on Chad's national reconciliation did not take place recently. The purpose of our trip to Burkina Faso is therefore to explain to President Thomas Sankara the causes and reasons for this failure.

[Question by unidentified reporter] Now, talking about the Brazzaville meeting in which you did not participate, could you tell us the reasons for your absence?

[Balaam] With the Burkinabe media, I will be more precise because the Western mass media tried to attribute the responsibility for the failure to GUNT whereas this was not true. On 7 February 1986, President Goukouni received two OAU envoys, namely Ibrahima Fall, the Senegalese foreign affairs minister, and Antoine Ndinga-Oba, the Congolese foreign affairs minister. You know that the OAU has given a special mandate to Congo, represented by its president, to serve as an intermediary between the Chadian parties in conflict in order to find a peaceful solution for Chad. Consequently, the OAU came to ask us, GUNT, if we were ready to resume negotiations with the Ndjamena side. We agreed and President Goukouni told the OAU envoys that GUNT was ready to meet with the Ndjamena group anywhere and at any time, without any conditions. We told the OAU envoys that henceforth, the OAU should take into account the concrete realities in the country.

The Chadian question has in the past aroused a lot of energy and passion and as far as we are concerned, we are ready and prepared to make the Chadian issue a [word indistinct]. We want real peace; so we asked the OAU envoys to be our spokesmen and tell their heads of state that we agreed to attend the meeting and that they should communicate to us the date and venue of the meeting. We also requested that this meeting should be a discreet one in order to avoid certain problems that we encountered in the past, namely the question of protocol. To our great surprise and disappointment [words indistinct] the OAU did not respect what we agreed upon. The current OAU chairman, in the person of President Abdou Diouf, on 15 March in Vienna publicly stated that in the near future there would be a meeting of national reconciliation in Brazzaville between the so-called legitimate and legal government of Hissein Habre and the opposition group led by Goukouni Oueddei. We could not understand this. We were surprised by the position taken by the OAU chairman which is totally contrary to the various OAU resolutions which clearly state the Chadian parties to the conflict [passage indistinct]

We continue to have full confidence in the OAU because it is the only African organization entitled to help us find a solution to our problem. I must add that between 7 February — the date of President Goukouni's meeting with the OAU envoys — and 26 March, the military situation had completely changed. There was the intervention of French troops in Chad. What position did the OAU adopt? The OAU kept quiet in the face of this intervention. [passage indistinct] We have said that there must be a negotiated peace in Chad and we believe that this is the only viable solution for the Chadian people who are now roaming about. This is why, despite Mr Abdou Diouf's statement, we went to Brazzaville. I led the GUNT delegation to Brazzaville in order to explain to President Sassou-Nguesso that we were not prepared for the talks at that time. We asked President Sassou-Nguesso to postpone the meeting because the conditions we agreed upon had not been respected. We therefore asked for the postponement of the meeting but the two [heads of state] refused to postpone the meeting.

[Reporter] What is the position of GUNT concerning the U.S. bombing raids against Tripoli and Benghazi?

[Balaam] We think that the American bombing raids against Tripoli and Benghazi must serve as a lesson to the combatant African peoples. And I think [words indistinct] that the combatant African peoples must know that by bombing Tripoli and Benghazi, imperialism has revealed its true face. Imperialism is a warmonger; imperialism understands only the language of violence. People who are struggling for their independence must mobilize themselves and unite together in order to impose violence on international imperialism and particularly American imperialism. As far as we are concerned, we cannot but energetically condemn these bombing raids [words indistinct]. We must draw concrete lessons from these raids, that is that imperialism is a concrete reality which must be faced. [end recording]

As for the Ivorian minister, he has come to Burkina Faso within the framework of the strengthening of the bonds of friendship and brotherhood between the Ivorian and Burkinabe peoples.

GHANA

Rawlings Interview on U.S. Attack on Libya

AB230930 Accra Domestic Service in English
0635 GMT 23 Apr 86

["Exclusive interview" granted by Ghanaian head of state Jerry John Rawlings to Fifi Hesse, director general of the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC) "to throw light on the general situation in the country and the international scene;" date and place not given — recorded]

[Text][Hesse] Mr chairman, most Ghanaians have been shocked by the brutality of the recent American invasion against Libya, and the government of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has indicated its own disapproval of this action by declaring 7 days of national mourning; in addition there has been a very widespread public demonstration against this action. But, sir, would you like to share with us some views and thoughts on the recent acts of aggression committed against Libya by the Reagan administration?

[Rawlings] Certainly. Actually, the government has issued a statement on the attack on Libya. The contents of that statement reflect not only my own views, but I believe, those of other members of government and the country as a whole. The Reagan administration has, no doubt, defied world opinion, including that of his own allies in Europe, and the anger, the venom of the world now confronts the United States. The people of the United States have ended up being the losers. It is easy for a country possessing immense technological capabilities (?giving) to assuming omnipotence and trampling the lives and dignity of peoples all over the world. But I believe the United States has to come to terms with the realities of today's world in which big powers must learn to use their military and technological capacities responsibly, otherwise they will increasingly come up against more and more anger and defiance from the rest of the world. If the United States is ready to come to terms with this new reality, then its people can talk of making positive contributions to human civilization and to the universal cultural logic...

[Hesse, interrupting] But sir, talking about...

[Rawlings, interrupting] Now, just a moment, I haven't finished! Let me say in addition, I remember very clearly some time in 1976 — that was during the presidency of Jimmy Carter — when the United States was going through a very tough time trying to understand the dynamics of the unfolding international situation. You could hear almost the political confusion and misunderstandings of the time that seemed like a sudden clamor for a stronger president — that was in the United States. I would say that they were mistakenly saying that Mr Carter was not tough enough. They did not realize how humane he was, and how good he was, and how good he was for the United States in relation to the rest of the globe. In other words, they never stopped to think to (?know) the mood of the world. For them, it was only the power of the United States that mattered. And this was the period 1976, 1977, 1978. And you could already sense how this would put the United States on a collision course with other countries. As has been seen today, we see where this course has led the United States and the world at large. The United States is today confronted not just with the anger of Iran or Libya, but literally with the condemnation of the world.

I remember when ex-President Jimmy Carter came here, I was remarking to him that if the United States wants to assume a position of power over the rest of the world, then all of us — we should all have a say in who gets sent to that White House. And I would say that the United States — it seems to me — needs help; she needs help in order to understand the reality outside of her borders.

[Hesse] Sir, the recent meeting of the nonaligned foreign ministers decided to send a delegation to Tripoli to express the support of the movement to the people of Libya. Do you have any comments on this?

[Rawlings] Now, the principles which bind the countries of the Nonaligned Movement abhor acts of aggression such as the attack on Libya, and this undermines the independence of our countries. Now, what is happening to Libya is a larger version of what many of us have been suffering at the hands of the Reagan administration. [Words indistinct] Now, the attack could have been on any of us. It is therefore, only logical that we show solidarity with Libya in these very trying times. Three nights ago — was it? Yes, I think 3 of 4 nights — when I spoke to the Libyan leader on the phone, I told him that the situation calls for something more than mere words of support and sympathy. All the same, I still pleaded with him to continue with the courageous and dignified restraint which he has shown since the attack began. I also told him that he, Al-Qadhdhafi, had won more allies, and in fact, more global support as a result of this cowardly action by such a nervous superpower. But my hope is that the anger and the frustration which were all shown should not wither away without our coming together to formulate a more lasting response to these rising threats [words indistinct].

[Hesse] Sir, it has been reported in the Western media that Libya asked Greece to mediate in the conflict with the United States. Did Colonel al-Qadhdhafi confirm this in your conversation?

[Rawlings] [laughs] Don't you find that it was a very strange story? I mean, first of all, note the choice of words that were used. Is it Libya which has a problem with the United States, or is it the Reagan administration which believes that it has a mission to perform against Libya? You see, that story turns things upside down and seeks to put the responsibility for the so-called confrontation on Libya, as though it is their conflict with the United States. No! My brother, Libya is a country of just over 3 million people, occupying a little space in North Africa's (?map), and a lot of it is desert. The United States is almost a continent, with a very tremendous economic, political, and military power. So to talk about confrontation, to use the word confrontation, on the same level as you might talk about a United States-Soviet confrontation, I think is rather absurd.

We really have to be a little bit more perceptive about the politics of the media, and to understand how the Western media, the security services and the big multinationals which I keep emphasizing all the time, are often acting in collusion to protect the interests of those who control them. The Western media have tried — and let's say, well, succeeded to a certain extent, you know — in painting Al-Qadhdhafi in a certain light. In other words, they have done this to prepare the ground over the years to launch an attack, which is precisely what they have done. They are attempting this same scenario in Nicaragua; you all know what they are doing in Angola; you were here when they took over Grenada. They succeeded all too easily, but the world, I hope, is beginning to learn, is beginning to see the same sort of pattern repeating itself. And let me hope we are all growing the wiser from it. I am hoping, quite honestly, that our people must really try and understand how that tripartite combination of the media, the multinationals, and their intelligence services are used to undermine and insult the dignity and independence of our countries, and our people themselves. We need to recognize this and stand united in asserting our dignity and sovereignty.

[Hesse] Sir, our media reported that three resolutions were read by the workers in Koforidua, who demonstrated against the U.S. aggression on Friday. One of the resolutions touched on the efforts being made toward national economic recovery. Now, how do you, sir, see any significance in that particular resolution?

[Rawlings] I think, I should be throwing that question back at you. Sometimes you must ask yourselves questions such as these, and you will arrive at some answers. Use your medium to share your thoughts with your listeners, chief, otherwise it is always the chairman or some other government official commenting or raising certain points;it has the (?effect) of jarring on people's ears. You see what I mean? So I will throw the question back at you. Now people were demonstrating on one specific issue — the air attack on Libya. By that meeting they are giving expression to a deep-seated resentment against what they know is going wrong. Now, at the end of it all, you and I should be wondering how would we withstand the pressures. That is the economic pressures they subject us to. And that is where the multinationals come in to complement the operations of the Western media and the security agencies.

When we say, let's work hard, or we say let's strengthen the base of our national economy; let's recognize the... [changes thought] it is for the simple reason that without economic power we are nothing as a country. We can swear by our anti-imperialist posture, but if economically we are not strong on the ground, they just keep quiet and watch you, in fact, they laugh at you, knowing that they can cripple you economically. Now you asked me about the significance of that resolution. I would suggest that you try and get some of those who presented it in Koforidua and let them say their bit, I am interested. And I think this is something worth sharing with the country, not just what I want to say. Now as far as I am concerned, when I heard the resolution mentioned on radio, I said to myself: some people somewhere have got the message. Why did they tie up that resolution into the demonstration? Something must have finally struck them, and they are beginning to understand the economic arguments. A few things have happened recently in the economic front. Thank God that in spite of the confusion that was created, there are some who recognize what had been done. I'd actually like to see the full resolution before making additional comments.

[Hesse] Sir, the news item actually said: The resolution commended the PNDC for the effort it is making to better the life of the average Ghanaian even in the face of the machinations from both within and outside the country. Now, sir, this brings me to a certain question that I think is most interesting. We found that since the announcement to restore the leave allowance, three different groups of workers from the Civil Servants Association, the GNAT [Ghana National Association of Teachers], and the Ghana Registered Nurses Association have asked to meet you to express their deep and sincere regret about the stand taken by many workers on the issue of the abolition of leave allowance. Although you were unable to grant them audience, I understand that you expressed sympathy with their sentiments. Could you please comment on this?

[Rawlings] Yes, I was unable to see them because of the pressure of work, but I'll certainly be seeing them. But at least I appreciate the fact that they were genuinely upset. I felt very comforted, and am sure they felt belittled at the way they had allowed themselves to be manipulated by just a few mischievous union members. I am also very certain that they would have reacted differently if all the various government agencies and revolutionary organs had done their work by briefing the public thoroughly on the economic situation before the abolition of leave allowances was announced. Having done that we should have followed up promptly with the reasons for the action and its implications for the economy, and this would have been understood, but not after.

Now, government took many factors into consideration when cancelling the workers' demand for the restoration of the leave allowances. Now, taking the security situation on a broader perspective, I want you to know that the government has been aware of the infiltration of the labor front by dissident forces who see the labor front as a weak and easily manipulated link in trying to destabilize the process; this, of course, having failed to achieve what they had set out to do on the military front. Now, the ignorance of the labor front has been unduly capitalized on and it was considered strategically important to concede to the workers in order to prevent the disgrace they would have suffered as a result of their low-level consciousness. Now, the stand we took was one to be expected from an enemy not from our people, not from the public, not from our workers for whom we have been putting in so much. From an enemy, yes! I would say, it smacks badly of individualism and selfishness and it did not take into consideration the fact that they enjoy so many privileges that the rural folk and self-employed are denied. And they should have known that the government is not out to create hardships for the people. I mean they should have kept a little faith with government. Well, it might interest you to know that members of the military and some trained militia were standing-by and ready to take over essential services. There were thankfully some highly disciplined workers who had tried to engage in some discussions and exploration on the issue and were prepared to stay in and man their workplaces. Despite that, the government reacted otherwise in order, as I said, to prevent the labor front from the shame of exposing their naive gullibility. This would have been a real nasty and shameful affair for all of us, you know, that such a national strike should come about over leave allowances. That is precisely what happened, or what would have happened, I am very sure. They would have ended up being demoralized when they realize how they have been used or perhaps, should I rather say misused.

[Hesse] So you are saying, sir, in effect, that the attempt to bring workers out on strike was an orchestrated affair?

[Rawlings] Oh yes, it was! Yes, it certainly was. Individuals within the labor front and others with close links, we know, had been plotting and planning for some time. There are so many instances; I don't think I am going to go into deeper details. But as we know, they quickly capitalized on a situation where they could manipulate the rest of the workers by praying on their ignorance and, shall we say, selfish personal sentiments. Now, this action, as I was trying to indicate, should not be isolated from the recent revelations about mercenaries and guerrillas preparing to move in with arms ammunition from Argentina to throw the whole process back. And I am glad that our people have wised up and suspected a situation like this, so that we don't have to come out trying to say it to be doubted by the people, but I am glad they are drawing these conclusions themselves.

Now, let me go beyond our domestic front — the CIA we have been talking about is a very powerful organ with exposed orchestrators and actors who do not move on only one front, but they move on several fronts at a time to confuse the less experienced and helpless developing nations. They know how to manipulate their own sophisticated American populace; just imagine that. So how much more, uninformed and ignorant self-seekers of the Third World such as those of us here. [sentence as heard] Now a confrontation at this point would not have been simply a confrontation between government and employees; but rather it would have been the opening up of avenues for the, should I say, the sharpened swords of external forces to slash and wound or even cripple our efforts to build this nation. And they would have suffered even the most for it.

[Hesse] We keep talking of workers; I believe, sir, that on a previous occasion you spoke about the misconceptions which had grown up around the world worker.

[Rawlings] Yes, yes, yes! This has been going on for a long time. Now, in the simplest terms, a worker is one who works, who produces. Now, it does not matter whether he produces yams, or soap, or bricks; it does not matter whether he produces ideas, organization, or applied knowledge. Sadly and rather unfortunately, the world worker has become distorted to men, in many minds, someone who is employed in the urban areas, and most likely in a factory, an office, or a hospital and so on, and who is in a position, certainly below managerial level. A person is labelled a worker simply because he or she is a bank clerk, a fitter, a carpenter, or whatever regardless of whether or not he or she works hard and responsibly, or whether the person is lazy, pilfers from the workplace, comes to work late and (?leaves) home only to collect the monthly paying allowances. Now, I keep on insisting that we have to reserve this noble title of a worker for those who really work; whether they are farmers, whether they are fishermen, they are teachers, they are factory hands; whether they are managers or nurses. What really matters is that the person uses his strength; the person uses his skill, his knowledge responsibly in the interest of a society to produce those things which the society needs. In other words, it was time we talk about people who take themselves seriously and do apply themselves in whatever area of activity they find themselves through a thinking process or through action process.

[Hesse] And actually works?

[Rawlings] For sure!

[Hesse] Now, you spoke earlier about the way that ignorance allows the urban work force to be misled and manipulated. Do you expect, sir, that these people can be expected to become economists overnight even when many of them have had only a relatively simple, formal education?

[Rawlings] No, no chief; I don't expect the laborer to go and sit in Dr Kwesi Botchway's [minister of economic planning] office. But that same laborer respects logic, and if he is given the basic facts, the simple arithmetic of our economic situation, he will react to it no doubt, I believe, in a very logical manner. However, if he is not kept informed, then he is not to blame if those who should inform him do not do their job adequately, and in terms which he can relate to. He, therefore, ends up easily being misled by the manipulators who fill his mind with attractive-sounding (?illogics) and use him for their ends. He will end up hanging something on his hand [as heard] and stop work only to realize later that someone has made a fool of him.

[Hesse] Sir, the other day, a suggestion was made that something similar to the tripartite committee be set up to look after the interests of farmers. What do you think of this proposal?

[Rawlings] But surely that is what Ghana Farmers Cooperative Union is meant to be doing anyway. So if they are doing their job, there should be no need for another institution. But I can understand why such a suggestion is being made. I can well also imagine that the farmers and fishermen who have no fixed salaries, no allowances, and who take their risks of bad weather which may destroy their livelihood, no doubt feel a certain amount of resentment about the urban working front who appear to be continually preoccupied with arguing and negotiating on his condition of service. Meanwhile, we end up eating the food produced by the farmers. We are working at peace; we go to schools and offices built with the money which has been earned principally by the same rural folks. At the end of the day, we end up making massive demands on the national coffers which in turn (?can't) balance with the economic equation and end up creating hardships for the farmers and rural folk. But then, we again — the urban dwellers — are the first to complain about high prices. Now, who is to provide the self-employed farmer a leave allowance, you tell me, and lunch allowance, transport allowance, or say inconvenience allowance? Talking about transport allowance he badly will need enough, because he does not even have the transport, the roads for that matter. Will he therefore not be justified if he also works out all these benefits and ends up slapping them on the price of food?

[Hesse] He may be right. But in general, Mr chairman, how do you see the development of the revolutionary process after these last few momentous weeks?

[Rawlings] I could have stayed (?all afternoon) and maybe if we have to get this opportunity again, we will explore, I am sure, a few more thoughts on this issue. But let me for the moment say that I sincerely hope that we have all learned some lessons from the events of the past couple of weeks. When I say all, I include everything engaged in a constructive contribution to the development of the nation. All who are striving to create a just and prosperous society which is what we are aiming for. I can assure you, chief, that we still have a long way to go, a very long way to go, and we must [word indistinct] with sound and informed understanding and determination. This is what it calls for: knowledge, determination, dedication. That means that we must all become working citizens in the true sense of the word.

Rawlings Visits Family of Deceased Police Officer

AB221413 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The government will make every effort to resettle the family of Corporal Peter (Teinor), who died as result of the shooting incident during last Friday's demonstration in Accra against the recent U.U. air attack on Libya. The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings, gave this assurance when he visited members of the bereaved family in Accra last night. He also conveyed to the family a message from the Libyan leader, through the Libyan People's Bureau in Accra, offering to care for the bereaved family.

Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings described the shooting incident as most unfortunate and said he had gone to sympathize with the family in their moment of grief.

Foreign Secretary Returns From Brazil, India

AB220934 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, has returned home from visits to Brazil and India. He was in Brazil to deliver a special message from the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings, to the head of state in connection with the arrest in Rio de Janeiro of a Panamanian-registered vessel carrying mercenaries and 6 tons of ammunition on their way to Ghana to destabilize the government.

Dr Asamoah also attended a ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement in India. He told newsmen that all the assurances he sought from the Brazilian authorities for the trial of the mercenaries were given. The mercenaries will remain in custody until investigations are completed.

According to Dr Asamoah, the Brazilian authorities have adequate evidence to have the mercenaries tried in that country. He also held talks on a wide range of bilateral issues. These included the expansion of trade links, agriculture and oil exploration.

At the nonaligned conference in New Delhi, Dr Asamoah said the conference called on all countries not to support mercenary activities within their territories. The ministers also discussed a number of political issues on the situations in southern Africa and Central America. On the economic side, Dr Asamoah said there was a significant step forward in the area of encouraging the development of a new international economic order. The conference decided for the first time to create a permanent standing committee to ensure that there is progress in North-South dialogue. The aim is to create a fairer system of trade and economic relations. Dr Asamoah added that Ghana is being represented on the 6-nation nonaligned delegation to Tripoli and New York over the U.S. raid on Libya by Mr Victor Gbeho, permanent representative at the UN.

GUINEA

President Conte Receives Libyan, DPRK Envoys

AB221731 Conakry Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The head of state, General Lansana Conte, today received several heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Conakry, among whom were Mr Abdul Kasem Abdul Salem, secretary of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's People's Bureau in Guinea, Mr (Neli Manderson), pan-Africanist congress representative, and Mr Kim Chin-ki, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The head of state also received the letters of credence of Mr Zahid Said, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

During his interview with the head of state, the Libyan diplomat, Mr Abdul Kasem Abdul Salem, informed President Lansana Conte of the situation prevailing in Libya. In this connection, the head of state said that the efforts of our governments must tend to safeguard peace, detente and understanding, and promote friendship between nations.

As for Mr Kim Chin-ki, he extended to President Conte the generous greetings of President Kim Il-song, and spoke of the firm resolution of the Korean Government to try and develop the relations of cooperation with Guinea, notably in the agricultural sector. [words indistinct] the Korean Government's action toward the peaceful reunification of the two Koreas.

Freedom of Movement Discussed With Guinea-Bissau

AB211205 Conakry Domestic Service in French
0645 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] The peoples of Guinea and Guinea-Bissau again last week at Boke laid another milestone in their relations of good-neighborliness and mutual cooperation. It is true that one never chooses one's neighbor but one always chooses one's friend. Beyond their historical and geographical ties, the peoples of the two Guineas have engaged themselves in the task of building the destiny of their community in order to assure themselves of a better future. Again, they recently examined issues concerning the free movement of persons and goods between the two states. The memorandum issued at the end of the Boke meeting testifies to this fact:

[Unidentified announcer] The draft agreement on the free movement of people, the right to residence and to establishment — which is part and parcel of the ECOWAS treaty — is the legal framework within which people and goods move between the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. But there is a historical framework marked by a high rate of movement among the peoples living along the two countries' borders which has established the practice and which — it must be admitted — clearly surpasses the legal framework.

In order to make the best out of this historical framework and the legal set-up and in order to ensure the correct implementation of all the agreements and accords signed between our two countries, it seems appropriate to bring to the attention of the competent higher authorities the problems concerning the movement of people and goods among the people living along the two countries' borders: The difficulties are identifying travelers without travel documents or national identity cards, the existence in both countries of large numbers of nationals of the other country, and the existence in both countries of immigrant workers from the other country. In order to improve upon the relations between the officials at the border and to overcome or reduce the difficulties that they meet during the course of their duties, the two delegations make the following recommendations:

Make common efforts to inform and educate our peoples concerning the common legal dispositions governing them, namely the need for every citizen to possess a national identity card and the need for every person traveling outside his national territory to carry a valid travel document which has not expired and (?which must be shown at every entry point), with respect for one another's national laws.

The authorities at the border areas of the two countries are convinced that these few suggestions will help guarantee the continuation of the excellent relations existing between them, [the border dwellers], in particular and between the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau as a whole.

[Signed] For the Republic of Guinea-Bissau by governor of the (Tombali) Region, Colonel Manuel Castro Nino Costa

[Signed] For the Republic of Guinea by the governor of the province [of Boke], Captain Mamadou Pathe Barry

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Receives Beninese, Chadian Envoys

AB172230 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The head of state this evening granted audiences to emissaries from Benin and Chad. The first to be received was Adolphe Biaou, Beninese minister of rural development and cooperatives. He was bearer of a message from President Kerekou to President Houphouet-Boigny. The Beninese minister did not disclose to newsmen the contents of the message which he came to deliver. However, he spoke about the possibility of cooperation between his country and ours in the field of rural development.

This first audience, which was also attended by the Beninese ambassador to Ivory Coast, Foreign Minister Simeon Ake, and Rural Development Minister Gilles Laubhouet, was followed immediately by the audience which the head of state granted to the special emissary of Chadian President Hissein Habre, General Djibril Negue Djogo, Chadian minister of justice and keeper of the seals. Gen Djogo was appointed to that post on 23 March of this year. This is what he stated after the audience:

[Begin recording] [Djogo] The highlight of the talks I had with the president of the Republic and the doyen touched upon a message I delivered from President El Hadj Hissein Habre, president of the Republic of Chad, to his elder brother, President Houphouet-Boigny. They both maintain very cordial, brotherly, and close relations. I held extensive talks with the head of state after delivering the message.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, after the failure of the Brazzaville meeting, what is the exact situation concerning the search for a negotiated solution in Chad?

[Djogo] The search for a peaceful solution has already been stated clearly by the president of the Republic himself. Henceforth, we know that we are to deal directly with Libya and not with its puppets. This will not prevent us from continuing the search for a political solution that will allow us to avoid confrontations. But if we are faced with confrontations, as is now the case, unfortunately, then this will lead to the mobilization of the Chadian people in the face of this intolerable aggression, this occupation which is a serious precedent in black Africa. [end recording]

Friendship, Cooperation Treaty With Brazil Ratified

AB221507 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
22 Apr 86 p 5

[Text] Their Excellencies Attoungbre Gervais, director of political affairs, and Ernesto Ferreira de Carvalho, ambassador of the Government of Brazil in Ivory Coast, on 11 April exchanged documents on the ratification of a friendship and cooperation treaty between our country and the Federative Republic of Brazil.

This treaty, signed in 1979 in Brazil during the visit of Mr Simeon Ake, minister of foreign affairs, contains the same provisions as the previous documents, namely the creation of the conditions for the consolidation of relations between Ivory Coast and Brazil and the conditions for consultation over problems likely to affect either country or both with the view to enabling the two countries to adopt a common stand on issues of common interest.

In other words, our two countries have signed this treaty because they are prompted by the desire to strengthen their bilateral relations. This is the reason for the creation of an Ivorian-Brazilian Joint Commission for Cooperation which is already functioning.

It is worth stressing that Brazil is one of the very first countries of the American Continent, after the United States and Canada, to be linked to Ivory Coast by such a treaty.

LIBERIA

AFP: UPP Leader Injured by Police Beatings

AB221526 Paris AFP in English 1446 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, April 22 (AFP) — The vice-chairman of Liberia's opposition United People's Party (UPP), Blamo Nelson, needed a third operation at the state-run John F. Kennedy Hospital because of "severe injuries" received when he was beaten by security officials, medical sources said here Tuesday.

The party's secretary-general, Alphonso Kawah was also said to be in a "critical condition" from wounds on his left eye after being beaten during his arrest. The two leaders were among an estimated 700 party members arrested during a political rally two weeks ago.

A lawyer defending the arrested party leaders, Francis Galawolo, has also been arrested foj what authorities described as "his failure to turn in government property." The authorities said Mr Galawolo failed to turn in military uniforms after he resigned as defense lawyer at the dissolved Special Military Tribunal. Lawyers who appeared in the tribunal were given uniforms and ranks to permit them to argue with prosecution lawyers who were military men.

Meanwhile, the coalition of four opposition parties alleged in a statement Monday that its first vice-chairman, Jackson Doe, and four others have been "blacklisted" and prevented from travelling outside the capital.

According to the statement, Jackson Doe (no relation of President Doe) and four others were turned back at a checkpoint by security officers who said they could not travel outside the capital.

But Immigration Commissioner Edwin Taye described the allegation as "false and misleading," adding that there was no ban on Mr Doe or anyone else leaving the capital.

In another development, Deputy Immigration Commissioner David Barshell has warned immigration officials at checkpoints that they risk dismissal if they are caught harassing travellers by illegally extorting money from them.

Reportage on Minister Tubman Press Conference

U.S. To Grant Development Aid

AB220925 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The Liberian Government is to receive $42.1 million from the U.S. Government as assistance towards development programs in the country. The money will be made available at the end of June this year. According to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY [LINA] quoting Finance Minister Robert Tubman, about $22 million of the amount will be used as budgetary support, $10 million for education and other programs, while $11 million will be used to import the [words indistinct] U.S. long grain rice.

Minister Tubman made the disclosure yesterday during a press conference at his ministry, following a meeting with visiting U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker and other U.S. officials including U.S. Ambassador Edward Perkins. The finance minister said the U.S. delegation assured that immediate steps will be taken by the American Government to assist with the liquidity problem facing Liberia and to strengthen the country's financial management system.

IMF To Draw Up Recovery Program

AB221125 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Finance Minister Robert Tubman has disclosed that a team from the International Monetary Fund is expected to arrive in Monrovia shortly to assist government with the implementation of a new economic recovery program for Liberia. Speaking at a press conference yesterday, Minister Tubman said while in the country, the team will conduct an audit of all state-owned enterprises, including the Liberian Petroleum Refinery Company, LPRC, and the Liberian Produce Marketing Corporation, LPMC, to enable government to institute effective financial balances within these corporations, pending their release to interested individuals or business establishments. He further said after the audit exercise, government will be in the position to determine whether state-owned enterprises will be wholly sold or government will retain shares, and sell it for the advantage of the economy.[sentence as heard]

Minister Tubman also said while this exercise is under way, government is in the process of introducing a new budget to cover the period from January to June this year, so that by July, it will be current in the payment of all salary arrears due government employees in the country. When the new budget is introduced, according to Minister Tubman, several steps will be taken to ensure that government expenditure is kept within a reasonable limit, to prevent a major balance of payment problem in the country. Minister Tubman told the conference that the Liberian Government has also assured the U.S. officials that it was determined to honor all its international obligations, when the financial situation of the country shows signs of improvement.

Commenting on the state of the $5 coin, Minister Tubman disclosed that his ministry has invited World Bank officials to a meeting to help find a means of retrieving the coins from the Liberian market.

AFP: Women Petition To End U.S. Military Aid

AB220829 Paris AFP in English 0801 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, April 22 (AFP) — The executive committee of more than 2,000 women calling themselves "concerned women of Liberia" has petitioned the United States to halt military and other aid to the government of President Samuel Doe, reliable sources said here on Monday.

In a six-point petition delivered to U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker during his one-day visit here over the weekend, the women complained that the U.S. military assistance was being used "against innocent civilians".

The women also asked the U.S. Government to put pressure on the Doe government to nullify the results of the October 15 general elections, alleging they were "tainted with blatant irregularities."

The petition charged that over 1,000 political prisoners were still in detention without legal process, and called for a "free, fair, open and speedy trial" for all detainees.

MALI

President Traore Receives GUNT's Facho Balam

AB211925 Paris AFP in French 1556 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Bamako, 21 Apr (AFP) — The failure of the reconciliation meeting on Chad, placed under the auspices of the OAU and which should have taken place in Congo, was due to a "misunderstanding," Facho Balam, GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] delegate for foreign relations and cooperation, affirmed in Bamako on Monday.

Mr Balam, who had just ended an audience with the Malian head of state, General Moussa Traore, did not specify what the "misunderstanding" was. He announced that the GUNT would make "very concrete proposals in the coming days to palliate this "misunderstanding" without giving any details on the proposals. He added that he was dispatched "expressly" to President Traore to explain to him the reasons for the failure of the reconciliation meeting between Hissein Habre and Goukouni Oueddei and to get some advice on the search for peace in Chad.

It is recalled that the meeting between Hissein Habre and Goukouni Oueddei should have taken place in a small Congolese town under the auspices of the heads of state of Senegal, Abdou Diouf (current OAU chairman), and of Congo, Denis Sassou-Nguesso. It did not take place as only President Habre made the trip to Congo.

After expressing regret over the victims caused by the Chadian conflict, Facho Balam, in conclusion, stressed the need for all Chadians "to meet and discuss concretely the causes and reasons by this war has been going on for so long in Chad."

Gen Moussa Traore, it is recalled, received on Saturday another Chadian envoy who delivered a message from President Hissein Habre. Mr Seif declared at the end of the audience that the attitude of President Goukouni Oueddei during the abortive meeting in Congo constituted "a grave insult to the OAU and to all African heads of states working toward the reconciliation of Chad."

Cuban Paper Interviews Traore on Southern Africa

AB211208 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Head of State General Moussa Traore yesterday granted an interview to the Cuban newspaper *PRENSA LATINA* in which he emphasized that for their eighth summit meeting, the nonaligned countries will go to Harare in the heart of southern Africa in order to give their support to the glorious struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples. Talking about South Africa's demand that Cuban troops be withdrawn from Angola as a condition for the independence of Namibia, Gen Moussa Traore affirmed that there is no link or relationship between the Cuban troops and the Namibian problem. This is a delaying tactic which Angola has categorically rejected, added the head of state.

Concerning our continent's economic situaiton, Gen Moussa Traore recalled that our countries are still very severely hit by the economic crisis which the world has been experiencing for more than a decade now [words indistinct]. According to Gen Moussa Traore, Africa is waiting for the special session of the UN General Assembly on the continent's economic crisis. Concrete and rapidly implementable decisions must be adopted in order to bridge the widening gap between its pace of development and that of the rest of the world so that it may fully play its role in the system of economic interdependence of nations.

Concerning nonalignment, the movement's ministerial conference (?ended) today in New Delhi in a stormy atmosphere. The delegates condemned international terrorism and the American bombing raids against Libya but failed to reach an agreement concerning the Gulf war.

NIGERIA

Babangida Receives Ugandan Envoy, Promises Support

AB172150 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Uganda has been assured of Nigeria's support and assistance in the rehabilitation of its economy. President Babangida (?gave the assurance) in Lagos today when he received a special envoy from Uganda, Ernest (Mbaka).

Major General Babangida said he was impressed by the efforts of President Museveni and the National Resistance Army to bring back [word indistinct] development and maintain law and order in the country. He said (?friendly) cooperation between Uganda and Nigeria will be strengthened.

BBC Interviews Minister Akinyemi on Foreign Policy

MB172012 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Nigeria has been busy trying to thrash out its future foreign policy. Last week, a big conference was held at (?Kauru), near Jos in the north, attended by a wide range of delegates.

It turned out to be quite a fiery affairs, with president Babangida's government coming under considerable criticism over controversial issues such as recognition of Israel, the government's attitude to Libya, the failed attempt to end the conflict in Chad, and Nigeria's membership of the Islamic Conference.

The foreign affairs minister himself, Bolaji Akinyemi, was attacked for being too pro-Western. At the end of the conference, Alexander Thompson asked Mr Akinyemi what he made of that.

[Begin recording] [Akinyemi] I am a nationlist. If they only knew the kinds of problems that Western Ambassadors have with me in Lagos. Protocol, you know, prevents me from spelling out these difficulties, but I can assure you that there are some Western ambassadors who cannot stand my sight. I'm basically a nationalist.

[Thompson] Now, one of the objectives of this conference was to try to achieve a consensus. After all these discussions, some of which have been heated, do you feel some form of consensus has been arrived at?

[Akinyemi] Oh yes. At the end of the day, we were able to reach agreement on the basic ideas and this has been one of strengths of Nigeria: the plurality of ideas [words indistinct] end of the day; the ability, you know, to each give way a little bit in order to be able to reach a consensus and we did a consensus.

[Thompson] Could you summarize, in brief, the main concrete, positive decisions that were made that could affect Nigerian foreign policy in the future?

[Akinyemi] No, I'll have to dodge that until I've studied the documents fully. I wouldn't do justice by, you know, just making a quick paraphrase.

[Thompson] But all these discussions are going to be considered very seriously by the government, are they?

[Akinyemi] Yes, they will be given very serious consideration and very serious respect. I can guarantee that.

[Thompson] One of the most long-running problems in this region has been Chad and the conflict in Chad, which is on Nigeria's borders. You were recently in Brazzaville. What was the outcome of your visit to Brazzaville?

[Akinyemi] Well, the more I talk to the all those involved in that crisis, the more [word indistinct] one discovers that the same idea runs through our minds in terms of the (?constitutes) of a solution in that country. Nobody wants a divided Chad. The territorial integrity of Chad must be maintained; there must be a central government, which (?reached once) through the length and breadth of Chad; that no military solution to it; I've not talked to any head states who believe that there is a military solution for it; that the process of national reconciliation must be encouraged.

[Thompson] But the proposed talks in Congo between Goukouni Oueddei and Hissein Habre didn't take place. Many other talks, and attempts at talks, have failed. What can be done now to bring those two men, the two groups in Chad, together? The OAU has tried, the Malians have tried, the Congolese have tried, the Nigerians have tried, and they have seemed quite implacable. So where does one go from here?

[Akinyemi] We are not going to give up trying. Frustration of our policy has nothing to do with the desirability of objective. The objectives in Chad at the present moment are still the correct and desirable objectives and no matter how long it takes, we are going to keep on at it. You see, all the [words indistinct] bilateral contact to drive from the point. There is no alternative. [end recording]

SENEGAL

Authorities Ban Anti-U.S. Student Demonstration

AB221336 Paris AFP in French 1311 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Dakar, 22 April (AFP) — A protest march against the American bombing raid organized by students of the University of Dakar was forbidden by the Senegalese authorities who on Tuesday morning deployed policemen in front of the university campus and around the U.S. Embassy, it was learned from informed sources.

However, the students were able to meet at the call of the Dakar Students Union (close to parties with Marxist and Maoist leanings) within the university campus in order to denounce the American raid against Libya and the "passsive attitude" of the Senegalese Government and of the current OAU chairman, Abdou Diouf, in the face of this aggression against an African state.

It has been recalled that the Senegalese Government did not make any public reaction following the American raid against Libya but the OAU has denounced this raid in a communique published in Addis Ababa by its Secretariat.

SIERRA LEONE

Petroleum Trade Agreement Signed With Algeria

AB211515 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] An agreement to supply petroleum products to this country has been signed in Freetown between the Democratic Republic of Algeria and Sierra Leone. The agreement, which comes into immediate effect, was signed by the acting minister of foreign affairs, Dr Augustine Stevens, and the Algerian vice minister in charge of cooperation, Mohamed (Abkin).

Mr (Abkin) is heading an 11-man delegation here resulting from discussions held last month in Algiers between Presidents Momoh and Chadli Bendjedid. During their discussions, the two parties had agreed on the establishment of a (?bilateral) program on trade relations to promote economic cooperation between both countries, and place their priorities on imports, particularly in areas where difficulties exist in obtaining supply.

Presidents Momoh and Bendjedid also agreed to utilize existing opportunities in dealing with problems resulting from the current international economic crises, and in the long run to lay the foundation for a genuine South-South cooperation.

The agreement also called for compensatory [words indistinct] of payment to be identified. In this regard, the Algerians have identified cotton, timber, and fish, while the Sierra Leone side would require crude oil and refined petroleum products.

BOTSWANA

Masire Congratulates Zimbabwe's Mugabe, Banana

MB181448 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] President Masire has sent three messages of congratulations to both Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and President Canaan Banana, of Zimbabwe, on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of that country's independence and the reelection of President Banana to the presidency.

The message addressed to Prime Minister Mugabe reads: On the occasion of the national day of Zimbabwe, the people and government of Botswana joined me in conveying to you and through you to the entire people of Zimbabwe, warm congratulations. Dr Masire went on to say that the people of Botswana have followed with particular interest the progress made by the brotherly people of Zimbabwe in all fields of human endeavor. The message continues: We wish to renew the expressions of support and solidarity as you start another year of progress and national consolidation. It is my ardent hope that the good relations that so happily exist between our two countries will continue to grow from strength to strength.

In another message, Dr Masire congratulated President Banana on his reelection to a second 6-year term of office. The message reads: Your reelection is a clear indication of the trust and confidence the people of Zimbabwe repose in you and which, I have no doubt, you will live up to.

Dr Masire concluded by wishing both President Banana and Prime Minister Mugabe happiness and continued health.

Brandt Terms ANC 'Important Liberation Movement'

MB211003 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0512 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] The president of the Socialist International, Mr Willy Brandt, says his movement believes that the African National Congress of South Africa is the most important liberation movement in the country. Mr Brandt was addressing a press conference at the Gaborone Sun on Friday at the end of the 2-day Socialist International Congress. He said apartheid can not be reformed but must be completely abolished.

Mr Brandt, who is due to meet the South African State President P.W. Botha today, said he will tell the South African leader to face the reality of his movement's feeling about South Africa and how it could solve its problems. He said the world should know that his movement was on the side of the oppressed and exploited people of South Africa, who are suffering persecution and injustice. Mr Brandt called on South Africa to get rid of the state of emergency regulations and warned that they should not be replaced by draconian laws. He said the ban on political groups should be lifted and Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners freed unconditionally. Mr Brandt said the Socialist International movement admires and respects the struggle against the white minority government of South Africa by churches, the civil rights movement, and the United Democratic Front.

He also called on the Pretoria government to observe the United Nations Resolution 435, which calls for the independence of Namibia. He said there was no other way of granting Namibia independence without the resolution. He said the linkage between the independence of the territory and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola is unjustified and that any support for UNITA further complicates the issue.

Mr Brandt noted that South Africa continues to destabilize and put undue pressure on the Frontline States in its efforts to weaken them both politically and economically, but he said the struggle put forward by Frontline States against apartheid [words indistinct] has won them increased support on the political and economic fronts, especially within the framework of SADCC.

He also called on the international community to impose economic sanctions against South Africa to force it to change its policies of racial segregation. He said his movement would continue to work for a change and will not relent until apartheid is dismantled.

Mr Brandt said he had asked the South African authorities to allow him to see Mr Nelson Mandela in Cape Town today, but he said he had not received any reply yet.

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Official Denies Responsibility for Car Bomb

MB221635 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 22 Apr 86

["Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] There is no sign of improvement in Mozambique's security situation. The MNR is still active in various parts of the country. Bombs keep going off. One in the capital, Maputo, yesterday injured a lot of people. Now it has been revealed that three people were killed in an explosion in the northern Province of Nampula earlier this month.

Well, the MNR or RENAMO quickly claimed responsibility for yesterday's car bomb explosion in Maputo. The Lisbon representative, Jorge Correia, said they had done it, but now it seems they are having second thoughts. On the line to Lisbon, Julian Marshall asked the MNR'S secretary general [Evo Fernandes] what their position was now.

[Begin recording][Fernandes] There is no change at RENAMO's position. I am just making it clearer: This bomb explosion was not done by us. It was done by some autonomous Frelimo groups who state their sympathy to us.

[Marshall] But why did Mr Jorge Correia, your spokesman, why was he so quick to claim that RENAMO was behind this car bomb explosion?

[Fernandes] There was a misunderstanding. He didn't claim that RENAMO had done it. He claimed that groups in Frelimo connected to RENAMO or demostrated sympathy to RENAMO had done it.

[Marshall] Was it sanctioned by RENAMO? Do you approve this kind of activity?

[Fernandes] We are completely against any terrorist attack whenever and wherever it happens.

[Marshall] It could be said, Mr Fernandes, that you are actually backing away from this particular car bomb because of the large number of civilian casualties.

[Fernandes] It doesn't matter how many people die or how many people are injured. Even if it was only one, we are completely against terrorist activities and any RENAMO soldier is loath to do anything against civilian population.

[Marshall] But you do approve, do you not, of taking the war into the cities?

[Fernandes] This is another thing. We can fight in the cities against the police and the Army quarters and barracks. We can do it and this is more or less the case, but we will not attack civil populations. [end recording]

NAMIBIA

Clashes Reportedly Kill 14 SWAPO 'Insurgents'

MB171658 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1648 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Windhoek, April 17, SAPA — Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia have killed 14 SWAPO insurgents in skirmishes in the past week, bringing to 264 the number of insurgents killed since the beginning of the year, the SWA Territory Force (SWATF) said in a statement in Windhoek tonight. The security forces suffered no casualties, it added. The SWATF said two SWAPO insurgents, Mr Mateus Matin and Mr Robert Nakale, had surrendered to the security forces and applied for amnesty.

There have also been several SWAPO-instigated incidents "aimed mainly at civilians," the SWATF said. A civilian, Mr Jeremia Angula, was allegedly bayoneted to death by a SWAPO insurgent near Okatope in northern SWA/Namibia on Monday, and earlier that day, "a women in the area was threatened with a bayonet and robbed of money," the SWATF said.

The statement said 14 schoolchildren were abducted by insurgents from Oshikuku last Friday. One of the children, Keromenos Andreas, returned home, but the rest were taken across the border into Angola. SWAPO insurgents had also gutted a small shop in the Okandede area of Ovambo last Saturday night. A bridge between Oshikango and Ondangua in northern SWA/Namibia was damaged with explosives and telephone poles in various areas were sabotaged, the SWATF statement added.

SOUTH AFRICA

Partial Version of 13 Apr Winnie Mandela Speech

MB221016 Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 18 Apr 86 p 6

[Staff reporter]

[Text] An almost complete transcript of the controversial speech by Mrs Winnie Mandela at Munsieville outside Krugersdorp on Sunday was obtained by the CAPE TIMES yesterday. The speech by Mrs Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, drew strong local and international reaction.

The following transcript was obtained from a foreign television crew that filmed the meeting:

"My countrymen, my comrades, my people, I love you very much, I have come to greet you, I can tell you I have come back to you." (crowd applause) "We have come to a very sensitive stage in our struggle for liberation. You probably do not realize that we have come to the final stage of our struggle.

"The blood that is flowing around us is not in vain. That blood is flowing because we are paying the final price for this liberation we search for. We salute you for your courage and determination in our struggle for liberation. We know the price is very high for this struggle we search for. The white man who governs you at gunpoint has declared war on the oppressed people of this country. I have said before and I repeat it here, that the terrorists are in Pretoria. The Botha regime is a terroristic regime. Pretoria has declared war on the oppressed people of the country." (prolonged chanting)

"You who hold the power to reject this government, you are the people who are going to topple this government. We are here to carry out our mandate to over-throw this government. We are here to take your mandate further to overthrow the terrorists who are governing us at gunpoint. The armies in our townships are shooting you and killing you every day. You mandated us to respond to that. We accept the challenge by Pretoria who declared war on the oppressed people of this country. We shall fight to the last drop of blood, Pretoria. We shall fight the invaders of this land, the terrorists who are terrorizing our people, who invaded our country in 1652.

"We have no arms. We are unarmed. We have no AK-47S. We have no Casspirs. We have no guns such as they have. But we have our hands. We have our power. The people's power. We have made this country what it is. We mine the wealth of our land. We man the factories of our country. We work in the white man's kitchen. We bring up the white man's children.

"We could have killed them any day we wanted to. We have withheld that power because it is in our hands. That final phase when the white man has challenged us to a battlefield at home has come. We are not going to turn the next cheek because of our religious beliefs. You are hit on one cheek, you must turn the other cheek?

"No more. An eye for an eye." (words missing)

"The Bible has called on us to say to you an eye for an eye. We are going to fight them to the last drop of our blood just like they're going to fight us to the last drop of their blood.The speeches and debates have come to an end." (part missing)

"... to suffer and bury every day and even have our funerals prescribed by the white man. They even have the audacity to tell you how to bury your dead killed by them.

"We belong to a people's movement that has been disciplined for 74 years. I bring you love from Oliver Tambo, from (Walter) Sisulu, from Mandela, Goven Mbeki, your leaders who are prepared to give their lives for your struggle. Together, hand in hand, we are going to liberate this country. With our necklaces we will liberate this country.

"Amandla, forward to freedom. Amandla."

Botha Says Economic Talks Under Consideration

MB211805 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1801 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 21, SAPA — The government is considering holding a conference of businessmen and other interested parties later this year to discuss future economic strategy, according to the state president, Mr P.W. Botha. He said in his reply to the debate on his budget today that the Carlton and Good Hope Conferences showed he believed in consulting the private sector and other groups in the community on economic policy.

"With a view to this, consideration has already been given to the possibility of organising a conference later this year of businessmen and other interested parties. At such an event, fruitful debate could be held on the proper economic strategy in the short, middle and long term," Mr Botha said.

He was replying to a speech by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Yfoville) who called for the holding of a Good Hope-type conference and asked what progress had been made by the state president's national priorities committee on the economy. Mr Botha said the committee had investigated the limitation of the state's responsibilities through privatisation and deregulation.

The committee had also set preliminary long-term expenditure guidelines for state departments and would finalise these plans in preparation for planning of the 1987/88 budget. It was planned that the committee would, by April each year, consider long-term expenditure guidelines for approval by the cabinet. The scarcity of development capital made it necessary for the committee to also consider capital programmes for parastatal organisations to ensure they were fully used.

Mr Botha said the committee's work was reflected in the government programmes announced from time to time, such as the 10-year plan for education set out last week. MPs were free to make suggestions on expenditure priorities in parliament or at meetings of the parliamentary committees on which they served. These suggestions would be considered by the government on merit.

Responding to points raised during the debate about the economy, Mr Botha said the government's objective in the budget had been to use room for growth provided by the balance of payments to bring about relief for the unemployed. Special work creation programmes initiated in 1983 and continued last year had again been extended this year. The government had also tried in the budget to exploit the opportunities created for export growth by the exchange rate. An amount of R7.5 million had been set aside for export promotion and the government was conducting a thorough investigation of customs and excise regulations.

The vote was approved after a division, in which the CP [Conservative Party] and the RNP [Reformed National Party] voted against the NRP [New Republic Party], the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] and NP [National Party].

Defense Minister Malan Presents White Paper

Reports ANC Consolidation

MB220709 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, says that over the past year the ANC has consolidated and expanded its military and political infrastructure for the planning, coordination, and control of the revolutionary onslaught on all the neighboring countries of South Africa. Gen Malan says in a white paper on defense and armament supply tabled in Parliament that despite neighboring countries saying that they officially discourage terrorist activity from their territories, the ANC and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] continue to operate covertly from these countries.

Surveying the internal security situation, Gen Malan says the nature, extent, and intensity of the unrest as well as the political objectives forming their base developed in such a way since 1 September that they formed an integrated part of the onslaught against South Africa at present.

He said that the ANC had used terrorists over the past year after putting them through so-called crash courses lasting 14 days in the handling of grenades and petrol bombs. He said that the terrorists had been recruited mainly from the ranks of the United Democratic Front and its affiliated organizations.

2-Year Service Not Shortened

MB220715 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The government has adopted the recommendations by the Geldenhuis committee of inquiry that the initial 2-year period of national service should not be shortened. The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, says in a white paper on defense and armaments supply tabled in Parliament that a once-a-year intake in January has been adopted for the Army with an optional July intake.

Members of population groups other than the white group will be accepted for service only as volunteers.

Regarding religious and conscientious objectors, Gen Malan said the status quo would be retained. However, intensified efforts would have to be made to counteract the campaign against national service. A portion of the Geldenhuis committee's report on future planning in the defense force, tabled together with the white paper, says the protest by churches against military service will hamper the efficiency of the defense force.

The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] says it wonders whether the efforts of the Geldenhuis committee were justified in view of the scant attention that was paid to the PFP and other submissions. The PFP defense spokesman, Mr Philip Myburg, told our parliamentary staff in Cape Town that the party's appeal for access to evidence before the Geldenhuis committee had been ignored. The said that an objective analysis of the findings was impossible.

Discusses ANC, PAC Tactics

MB220955 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0935 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Parliament, April 22, SAPA — Despite the fact that South Africa's neighbours officially reject armed terrorist attacks against the republic from their territories, the ANC and PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] do in fact "act in a clandestine way" under the protection of refugee status, according to a government white paper on defence which has been tabled in Parliament. The white paper said ANC and PAC actions against "certain targets" in the republic were directed from neighbouring states. "The ANC has headquarter facilities in Zambia and the country acts as a centre for planning and coordinating the terror onslaught."

The external threat, directed against all the components of the "national power base" of the republic and south-west Africa, was culminating "mainly in a revolutionary onslaught". The onslaught was directed and coordinated by Russia, which by supplying increased quantities of weapons to countries such as Angola and Mozambique, as well as deploying surrogate forces, instructors and advisors, was ensuring their dependence on the Soviet bloc. "The USSR thus also creates a protective umbrella which allows the ANC and SWAPO to enjoy greater freedom of movement in these states without which these organisations would be unable to conduct their deeds of terror successfully." In addition to about 40,000 troops from surrogate countries in Angola, ten to 15 Soviet officers had been attached as command elements to some Angolan formations.

Under the influence of the Soviet bloc, the UN and the OAU, the black states in southern Africa were striving to isolate the republic by implementing "intensified coercive measures" through disinvestment and by promoting the "revolutionary onslaught against the RSA." "Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique especially are increasingly prepared to allow the ANC, in a clandestine way, to commit deeds of terror in the RSA through, and from, their territories. During the past year the ANC has also established and extended its military and political infrastructures in order to plan, coordinate and control the revolutionary onslaught in all the RSA's neighbouring states (excluding the TBVC [Tanskei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states.)"

Although the activities of the OAU against the republic were aimed mainly at propaganda, it also served as a channel for funds for the "revolutionary onslaught" and for promoting the international image of "these terrorist organisations".

The white paper said the internal unrest, which began in September 1984, had developed to such an extent that it was "currently regarded as integral to the onslaught against the RSA." "Of the most important resistance groups forming the spearhead of this onslaught are the so-called charterists, that is, those resistance groups which propagate the Freedom Charter as their policy manifesto; the chief exponent being the United Democratic Front [UDF] and its affiliates. There is also the SA Communist Party, which acts as the so-called advance party, and the ANC which is primarily responsible for the onslaught against the RSA."

Although the ideological approaches of the revolutionary groups differed, they all intended replacing the present system of government with "a so-called (black) majority government within a unitary state in which a dictatorial elite will rule over the masses." The UDF and its affiliates were using "a radical minority" in its attempt to render the country ungovernable.

In order to boost its onslaught during the past year, the ANC had especially used "terrorists" who had undergone "so-called instant training." "These terrorists attend a brief course of approximately 14 days in handling hand-grenades and petrol bombs and are employed to commit deeds of terror against relatively low-risk targets." Most recruits for these courses came from the ranks of the UDF and its affiliates including COSAS [Congress of South African Students] and the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress.

The distinction between terror activities and internal unrest incidents had become blurred, mainly as a result of the escalation of violence during the disturbances.

Van Der Walt Report Introduced in Parliament

MB180937 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0904 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Parliament, April 18, SAPA — High-handed disregard for the feelings of black residents and an "incomprehensible lack of sensitivity" were the main causes of unrest which broke out in the Vaal triangle on 3 September, 1984. These were among the findings of a one-man commission of inquiry conducted by the rector of Potchefstroom University, Prof Tjaart van der Walt. The report was tabled in Parliament.

He described the third of September 1984 as "a black day, not only in the history of the Vaal triangle, but in the history of South Africa as a whole. "It should never have happened," the commissioner concluded. He recommended that the white community be educated "with vigour" to create better understanding of blacks and the measures the government would of necessity have to introduce.

His report also warns that because political agitators will always be there, "we cannot ever expect to achieve a situation of complete peace and quiet." Agitation and intimidation undoubtedly played an important part but it would be short-sighted to attach too much weight to this factor. "On the other hand, what is shocking is the large extent to which people have played into the very hands of the agitators.Humanly speaking the entire crisis situation could have been prevented had there not been such an incomprehensible lack of sensitivity and communication. Alarm signals were disregarded; legitimate grievances fell upon deaf ears; mistrust and suspicion mounted visibly; and sooner or later the situation simply had to explode."

Since other channels were blocked, schools, beside the labour force, was an obvious means by which to register radical protest through strikes, boycotts and stayaways. Because of the schools being used as an instrument for extraneous, some of them political, purposes and for the airing of grievances, it would not be enough, especially in the long run, to introduce measures relating to schools alone.

"Time and again I was struck by the lack, the sometimes inconceivable lack, of communication with blacks about local government and by the widespread ignorance among them on this topic," Prof Van Der Walt said. The result was that grievances were not only a mixture of legitimate ones and purely imaginary ones, but also that little was done to give genuine attention to these problems.

"The often highhanded way in which the attitudes and feelings of the residents were ignored contributed substantially to the events of September 4."

The report recommended that one or more commissions of inquiry with a judicial character be appointed to look into all possible cases of corruption and, if necessary, refer findings to the attorney-general.

Blacks too should learn the hard lesson that nothing was to be gained by yielding to or hiding behind intimidation but should build up a repugnance and resistance to the intimidator, even if only because they were impelled by counter-measures taken by the other side. If they refrain from participating in elections, they should not be too quick to complain about the quality of councillors eventually placed in power by the handful who did exercise their franchise.

Once a situation became utterly untenable and a black town council found itself unable to communicate normally with voters, the commissioner recommended the councillors resign en bloc and declare themselves immediately re-eligible.

The events had also underlined, once more, the necessity of timely and effective liaison between the police, the Defence Force, and black and white local authorities.

"When it is necessary to clamp down, this should be done immediately and forcefully and there should be no withdrawal until the situation is completely under control so that it is impossible for agitators and intimidators simply to begin to take over again. On the other hand great sensitivity will naturally have to be exercised in guarding against the maintenance of an unusual presence for too long (in the form of blockades, raids, etc) so that also law abiding citizens end up feeling irritated and becoming antagonized."

Prof van der Walt concludes his report by saying that there was one heartening outcome which had accompanied "all the heartache of the investigation." "The incredibly large potential for goodwill and understanding among so many of our black fellow South Africans, their sometimes touching need for assistance from and even protection by whites, provided this was free of all traces of prescriptive paternalism, and a determination not to yield to pressure from outside or problems from within, but to build shoulder to shoulder the edifice of a future that will be worthwhile for the children of all population groups."

Viljoen, Heunis Comment on Van Der Walt Report

MB171112 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1038 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text]Pretoria, April 17, SAPA — The Van der Walt report had come to the conclusion that education as such was not the real cause of unrest in the Vaal triangle in 1984, the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in a statement released in Pretoria today. Dr Viljoen said that on November 30, 1984, Prof Tjaart van der Walt, rector of the Potchefstroom University for Christian higher education had been appointed to launch an investigation into the unrest situation in the Vaal triangle, "insofar as it affected education after September 3, 1984." His terms of reference were to establish the circumstances that had led to the unrest and how the education situation could be normalised again.

"Although Prof van der Walt came to the conclusion that education as such was not the real cause of the unrest, he nevertheless made certain recommendations regarding educational matters in his report. Some of these recommendations were, at that stage, already in the process of implementation, or receiving attention," Dr Viljoen said.

The report also referred to various other matters that were not directly related to education. These matters now fell within the ambit of responsibility of the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis. Mr Heunis said in a statement a strategy had been compiled for the collection of rent and service fees, including amounts arrears, and was being implemented. The aim was to make residents aware of the reasons for, and necessity of, meeting their commitments in this respect. Instructions had been given that properly specified municipal accounts should be provided to residents. A plan of action was being implemented to enlighten residents on the purpose and functions of local authorities. This was viewed as a continuous project and in the process, use was made of all available media.

Mr Heunis said a white paper which dealt with the government's policy in respect of urbanisation and related matters, as well as the manner in which this would be handled, was being prepared. Everything possible was being done to assist residents to obtain their own homes under the 99-year leasehold system. The cooperation of the private sector had been obtained to enlighten residents and to involve them in obtaining their own homes. Legislation which would enable residents to obtain full freehold would be considered during the current session of Parliament.

"The introduction of regional services councils is receiving high priority and the area of the Lekoa Town council (Vaal triangle) will also be included." At this stage it was not possible to give a fixed date on which a regional services council would be established for this region. "Attention is being given to accommodating black people in South African socio-economic, political and constitutional structural order in which equal rights for all South Africans irrespective of race, colour, descent, culture, etc, is guaranteed in accordance with the policy guide lines of the state president since January 1985," he said.

Pik Botha Comments on Talks With Crocker

MB221616 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1545 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says European governments have recently taken thorough note of announcements on reform in South Africa. Mr Botha has been in Europe for the past 2 days.

[Begin video] [Correspondent Clarence Keyter] Mr Botha has held talks with the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, and with his Portuguese counterpart Mr Pires de Miranda. The talks were important to Mr Botha because the Portuguese minister is the new minister of foreign affairs. The talks with Dr Crocker were on mutual matters and others matter concerning southern Africa. Mr Botha explained his talks as follows.

[Botha] In the case of Dr Crocker and his delegation, it was very necessary that we meet again. You know the state president has announced that the South African Government is willing to implement Resolution 435 if an agreement is reached before 1 August on Cuban withdrawal from Angola. Time is not standing still. We are now in April. [end video]

Views FRG, Portugal Talks

MB221903 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Pik Botha has announced that visa control on West Germans visiting South Africa have been lifted. This follows discussions with his West German counterpart, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in Bonn today.

[Begin video][Correspondent Clarence Keyter] It was here at the foreign office in Bonn where Mr Botha had an hour long discussion with his German counterpart, Mr Genscher, this afternoon. They spoke mainly about matters concerning both countries. This was the first meeting between these two longest-serving foreign ministers in the world since the state president's visit to Germany nearly 2 years ago. After the meeting, Mr Pik Botha elaborated on the significance of the abolishment of visa controls for Germans visiting South Africa.

[Botha] I hope it will be indicative of the readiness of both governments to have good relations and contructive relations with one will have to sort out to find the details of.

[Keyter] Mr Botha, do you think that the lifting of the visa controls would contribute to improving the relationship between South Africa and Germany which hadn't been all that good over the last 2 or 3 months?

[Botha] Well, after my talks today with Mr Genscher, I think it is as good as it has ever been. There is understanding between us. Not agreement on all matters, naturally not, there never has been, but to the extent that I could tell him that we are removing apartheid, that we are in principle prepared to share power, the announcement of abolishing the visa requirements must be indicative to this government that the South African Government means business. We are on the right road of reform and we are going to do it but what we now need understanding, a sympathetic hearing, and a chance to implement what we have announced and what Europe could in general support.

[Announcer] Before arriving in Bonn, Mr Botha also held talks with the American assistant deputy secretary of state, Dr Chester Crocker, and the Portuguese foreign minister, Mr Pires de Miranda. He elaborated on the talks with his Portuguese counterpart.

[Botha] ... and I thought it would be useful and it was very useful to meet with him to explain to him South African ... [changes thought] ... announcements on South Africa the importance of it the [word indistinct] interpretation, and [word indistinct], in his discussions with his 11 European colleagues to inform them and to warn them that they should stop encouraging violence in South Africa by restricting South Africa alone. I explained to him latest developments as far as the president's announcements are concerned. He was very interested to hear that arrests in terms of the pass laws and influx control would cease, and that people are convicted in terms of those laws would be released. He accepted that it was a dramatic move ahead affecting the lives of hundreds of thousands of ordinary persons in South Africa. [end video]

Brandt Concludes Visit, Meets Botha,Tutu

Meeting Said 'Unsatisfactory'

MB211433 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1431 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 21, SAPA — Mr Willy Brandt, the president of Socialist International, said today his meeting with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, at Tuynhuys had been "unsatisfactory." At a news conference after the talks the former West German chancellor said Mr Botha had been "well prepared" for the talks, which lasted an hour. Mr Brandt said he had resented a number of controversial issues raised by Mr Botha "with a good deal of sharpness." He said friendly remarks were limited to memories of a previous meeting between them in 1963. "My impression was that he looked on me as an interferer in this country's affairs."

"The president said he regarded Nelson Mandela as a communist and traitor and repeated his well-known statement that he would release him only if he renounced all forms of violence. He refused my request to see Mandela at Pollsmoor Prison, saying he did not want to make him a central figure for foreign visitors." Mr Botha told him he had "not seen the right black leaders" — he ought to have seen homeland leaders.

"He said he would feel free to reimpose the state of emergency if necessary and added that the only time the government used violence was to protect black lives."

Earlier Dr Allan Boesak met Mr Brandt and said he "fully understood the difference between window-dressing and fundamental reform."

Mr Brandt is due to return to Europe this evening.

Brandt 'Not Convinced'

MB211847 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1844 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 21, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today told Mr Willy Brandt there was no white violence, only measures to protect black people in their relationships with other black people. The former West German chancellor, speaking at Jan Smuts Airport before leaving for West Germany, said Mr Botha told him today "there doesn't exist white violence." "But only measures to protect black people in their relationships with other black people."

Mr Botha also suggested the formal state of emergency might be reimposed. "It was also said emergency laws might be put into practice again," Mr Brandt said. "The president's statement — that there didn't exist violence — didn't convince me," Mr Brandt stated. He said Mr Botha did not agree when Mr Brandt spoke of the danger, which in his opinion existed, of South Africa "running into a vicious circle of violence."

DPA: Talks With Tutu

LD190125 Hamburg DPA in German 0658 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, 16 Apr (DPA) — The SPD chairman Willy Brandt met with the Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu in Johannesburg on Thursday morning. This meeting between the two Nobel Peace Prize Laureates forms the conclusion of a series of talks that Brandt had in South African since Tuesday, primarily with opposition figures.

On Wednesday evening, talking to German journalists, Brandt expressed concern about developments in the apartheid state. One could hardly see how the country could be saved from a great crisis, he said. The numerous representatives of the black opposition to whom he had spoken conveyed a mood which was not far from despair.

Envoy to UK Admits Some Detainees Tortured

MB221533 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] South Africa's ambassador to London, Denis Worrall, has admitted black people detained in South Africa have in some cases been tortured. He was replying to allegations made on British television about the use of torture in South Africa. He said the position of the South African Government was clear. Torture is illegal and the courts have taken action against such practices. Dr Worrall, speaking in a BBC interview, said it was important for people to understand the background.

[Begin Worrall recording] You know half the police force in South Africa — and it is a relatively small police force of 47,000 — is in fact black, and a lot of the violence in South Africa is being directed by young blacks against police, black policemen. Some 40 black policemen have been killed. Hundreds of their homes have been destroyed in South Africa. Whether the violence comes from black policemen, the torture which comes from black policemen or white policemen is of course inexcusable, but it is understandable that it will come from blacks who are the victims of the necklace, of the so-called [word indistinct] youngsters who in fact quite deliberately burn their homes, attack their wives, and kill policemen. [end recording]

Bill on Pass Laws, Uniform ID's Published

MB230822 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0817 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Parliament, April 23, SAPA — A bill providing for the issue of a uniform identification document and scrapping of the pass laws was published here today. The identification bill repeals measures such as the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act of 1952 and sections of the Population Registration Act 1950 in order to provide for a population register of "all persons lawfully, permanently resident in the republic" and the issue of a "uniform identity document to all persons who have attained the age of 16 years whose name has been included in the population register."

It also provides that persons applying for identity documents at the age of 16 shall have "his fingerprints taken so that they may be included in the population register."

An authorised officer may, according to the bill, request any person over the age of 16 to prove his identity by producing his ID or other recognised documents identifying him, or by making an affidavit by "himself or by any other person who has identified himself."

The scrapping of the measures identified by the bill means that the failure of blacks to produce their reference books will not longer be an offence. Employers will also no longer need to comply with the provisions relating to the engagement or termination of the services of blacks.

While the new laws are being enacted, the identity document and the reference book issued before the commencement of the bill shall still be deemed an identity document until the issue of the new identity documents.

Previously the particulars of blacks were excluded from the population register and were recorded at the reference bureau in terms of the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Docuemnts) Act. The repeal of the act by the bill means that the particulars of all permanent residents, including blacks, will be kept in a single population register.

Mandela To Receive Honorary Zimbabwean Degree

MB201047 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela is to receive an honorary degree from the University of Zimbabwe. Also being honored is former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere. The university's vice-chancellor, Walter (Kamba), says the two are to get degrees for, in his words, their outstanding commitment and contribution to South Africa's liberation struggle. Nyerere will be attending the ceremony in June, but it is not known who will represent Mandela.

HNP MP Condemns Abolition of Influx Control

MB211345 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1344 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 21, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, would be responsible for a further escalation of racial tension and bloodletting in South Africa because of his abolition of influx control, Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP [Reformed National Party] Sasolburg) said today. Speaking during the debate on Mr Botha's budget vote, Mr Stofberg said the abolition would make it easier for "terrorists" and "communists" to move throughout South Africa and to plant more bombs and commit further atrocities.

In earlier years, Mr Botha had been in the forefront of the battle for separate post office facilities and group areas. Now he was using the terminology of "leftists" and "communists" to define apartheid as a system of racial segregation aimed at ensuring white ascendancy, Mr Stofberg said.

There could previously have been no doubt about Mr Botha's belief in the principles of apartheid but today his credibility among Afrikaners had fallen to "a round nil." Mr Stofberg said the president should not expect him to forget the "good lessons" he had learned from Mr Botha in the past. Apartheid remained the only policy that would guarantee white self-determination, he said.

Mr Botha's technique of referring apartheid laws to the Presidents Council and then, "in the blink of an eye," repealing them, amounted to a form of dishonesty to the public. The state president had previously said the Group Areas Act was non-negotiable. Last week, he had said it was not a sacred cow.

"Is a white state president a sacred cow?" Mr Stofberg asked.

Mr Botha had repudiated the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, for saying a black person could become president. However, he had not denied that this was possible. Mr Stofberg said Mr Botha might not have had the courage to eject Mr Pik Botha from the NP [National Party] because the minister might take a large group of MP'S with him. On the other hand, the president could have deliberately made his repudiation ambiguous because he was planning to appoint a black president, Mr Stofberg said.

Alexandra Boycott, Related Violence Reported

Boycott Enforced by Youths

MB212016 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1958 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 21, SAPA — The boycott of white-owned shops around Alexandra township near Sandton took off in earnest today as youths stood near shops on the outskirts of the township to ensure that no resident bought from the boycotted shops. One shopkeeper said he had made only 20 per cent today of his normal daily takings "even then from people who sneaked into my shop before they could be found out." One resident said: "Today nobody is carrying a paperbag with a name of a white-owned shop on it."

As residents returned from work in the evening they found themselves under close surveillance by youths who were looking out for residents who had bought from the shops. Those found to have done so lost their goods to the youths.

The police continued to patrol the township but residents reported no confrontations with the police.

Hardest-hit are shebeen owners who have been barred from buying thier liquor from the Benny Goldberg liquor supermarket in Kew. "But they are selling. We do not know where they got their liquor from," one resident said.

The boycott has been launched by the Alexandra consumer boycott committee as a protest against the failure of the government to meet their demands. Residents have also been told not to pay their rents, particularly to the Alexandra town council.

Members of the town council were not available for comment today.

What is believed to have united the residents to make the boycott effective is the failure of the authorities to account for some people residents believed to have "disappeared" after they were shot dead allegedly by members of the SAP Defence Force during last months's riots in the township and the failure of the authorities to withdraw the police and the army presently patrolling the township.

The consumer boycott committee is also demanding the release of all political prisoners and the unbanning of black political organisations.

Five Reported Dead

MB230530 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2213 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 22, SAPA — Violence erupted in Alexandra township near Johannesburg tonight with a reporter and residents saying at least five people had died and a number of houses burnt down in attacks on the homes of activists.

Police in Pretoria, questioned by SAPA, said there had been "some form" of unrest in Alexandra, but could not immediately elaborate.

Eye-witnesses said seven houses had been razed to the ground and more than 30 cars destroyed by fire and bullets in attacks on activists. Two of the houses that burnt down are said to be in 7th Avenue and 17th Avenue. Another eye-witness, in telephone contact with SAPA, said he saw a dead person in 6th Avenue.

Security force roadblocks had been set up around the township and it was "dangerous to be on the streets," the witnesses added.

The superintendent of the Alexandra clinic, Dr Tim Wilson, said late this evening the clinic was "much busier than on any normal weekday evening." Dr Wilson said he and International Red Cross workers were called in to assist the staff on duty at about 9pm. The doctor said he could not comment on what went on in the township, but said many patients had had to be transferred to other hospitals — mainly Hillbrow and Baragwanath hospitals. He said injuries consisted mainly of stab wounds. Dr Wilson said there had been no deaths at the clinic.

Police Raid: 1 Dead, 30 Injured

MB230709 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0623 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 23, SAPA — At least one person was killed and thirty injured in Alexandra township last night when the headquarters of the Alexandra Action Committee was raided by police.A spokesman for the Alexandra Action Committee told SAPA the 7th Avenue shack housing and ad hoc peoples court was raided by police at about 8pm last night. A large number of "civil cases" were being heard by the action committee at the time, he said. The structure housing the "court" was burnt down and at least five houses belonging to activists were burnt down in the vicinity he said. The spokesman said one body was in the committee's possession, but claims others wre killed and the bodies removed. He said at least thirty people were injured and treated at the Alexandra clinic.

Last night, the clinic superintendant, Dr Tim Wilson, said the clinic was "much busier than normal" and that International Red Cross workers had been called in to assist. He said most injuries consisted of stab wounds.

The spokesman said the action committee had called a residents meetig at the stadium in Alexandra this morning and that workers would stay away today.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said this morning police were investigating reports of a police raid last night. He said one man was killed in Alexandra last night. His body was found in a burnt-out house and two men were injured when their car was stoned. Thirteen cars and a police vehicle were burned and stoned and three houses gutted by fire, he said.

50,000 Attend Public Meeting

MB231014 Johannesburg SAPA in Engilsh 1006 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 23, SAPA — More than 50,000 residents attended a meeting this morning in the troubled township of Alexandra near Johannesburg after a night of violence in which at least two people died, a spokesman for the Alexandra Action Committee said. Most workers and students stayed at home to attend the meeting, held in the Alexandra stadium between 9.30 am and 11.00 am today, where residents resolved to continue their three-day-old consumer and rent boycott and repeated a call for all policemen to leave the township. No incidents of violence during or after the meeting were reported.

However, according to the action committee spokesman, the township has been sealed off by the Army and shots were heard in the vicinity of Fifth Avenue after the meeting.

A number of community leaders have also been detained, he said. These include Mr John Grant, the vice-chairman of the Alexandra Action Committee, Miss Maria Mthembu, a member of the action committee and Mr Obed Bapela of the Alexandra Youth Congress (AYCO).

Businessmen this morning reported that the Wynberg, Kew industrial area on the outskirts of the township were quiet as workers stayed at home in the wake of last night's unrest. "The surrounding areas are very quiet. Factories are not operating and the people are staying at home," said one factory owner.

All primary and secondary schools reported a complete absence of scholars, said Mr G.W. Merbold, the Department of Education and Training's director for the Johannesburg region.

Dr Tim Wilson, the superintendant of the Alexandra clinic, said the township was very tense this morning and that most of his staff had phoned in to say they would not attend work. He reported that there was still "burning and shooting in the township".

A man answering the telephone at the offices of the Alexandra Town Council — which resigned en-bock yesterday — also reported that none of the council's staff had turned up for work today.

Lt P. Louw, public relations officer for the SAP'S Witwatersrand division, said this morning that only one "unknown black man" had been reported dead in last night's violence. "If anybody knows of any other instances then they are asked to contact the SAP immediately so that investigations can be initiated," he said. Asked to comment on the allegation that black policemen were involved in last night's attacks, he referred to an SAP public relations division statement from Pretoria which said: "We are aware of allegations that policeman were involved in these incidents. We are investigating that angle." He said he had no knowledge of the alleged detentions in Alexandra but said he would investigate the reports. Lt Louw is manning an office in Alexandra for the SAP public relations division which was set up after last night's unrest.

Meanwhile, the Alexandra Youth Congress (AYCO) and the Alexandra Student Congress (ASCO) have condemned last night's attacks. In a joint statement to the press, the organisations said: "AYCO and ASCO vehemently condemn the atrocities that were committed by the SAP vigilantes against the prominent activists of the Alexandra Civic Association, the Alexandra Action Committee and other community members yesterday evening. It is not surprising to see this kind of action by a government-backed clan in Alexandra for it follows at the heels of a total collapse of the Alexandra town council. After the meeting at the Alexandra stadium this morning, residents are more resolute against apartheid."

The two organisations said they would call for "alternative democratic structures on civic matters" to run the township as a result of the collapse of the town council yesterday.

Eight Reported Killed

MB231218 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] The situation in Alexandra township remains totally confused. Rioters have thrown up barricades and police roadblocks have brought traffic in the township to a complete halt.

The Alexandra clinic reports a steady stream of people with serious bullet wounds being brought in, and a white policeman is in a critical condition in a Johannesburg hosptial after being shot in the stomach.

Earlier, residents reported that at least eight people had been killed in last night's and this morning's violence. The whereabouts of most of the community's leaders is unknown, following reported assaults on their familites by unidentified gangs.

Essential services in the surrounding Sandton suburb are continuing, despite a total stayaway by black workers, and the Sandton mobile hospital is on standby to render assistance.

Police Say Situation 'Stalemate'

MB231233 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1231 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 23, SAPA — The rooms where the former mayor of Alexandra, Mr Sam Buti, took refuge after his house was petrol bombed last year were burned down today, a policeman was shot and wounded and a motorist was stoned and hacked after being dragged from his car as more violence hit Alexandra near Johannesburg today.

Police have confirmed that at least one person has been killed. Residents believe the death toll stands at least eight. They said bodies of eight people with gunshot wounds had been found at various places in the township. They have not yet been identified.

The white policeman, believed to have been shot with an AK-47, was whisked away in an armoured vehicle. He was one of the policemen manning roadblocks along Selborne road.

In the outskirts of the township near the Kew industrial area a white man was dragged out of his car, hacked and stoned.

Today the rooms where Mr Buti has stayed since his house was burnt out last year were burnt.

Scores of police in armoured carriers patrolled the township today and heavily armed foot patrols dispersed crowds gathered on street corners. Sounds of gunfire were heard from various parts of the township and teargas canisters were fired at crowds.

A crowd ranging from 7000 by police estimates to 45,000 by residents marched from the local stadium towards the police station. The police spokesman said a shot was fired from within the crowd, seriously wounding Constable G.C. Terblanche of the Bramley police.

"The situation is one of stalemate at the moment," the police spokesman said. He said security forces deployed in the area and would take the necessary action to maintain law and order. He could not say whether security forces had fired on the crowd.

The township remained tense and white businesses on the outskirts were shut.

Churches Seek Court Order Against Lebowa Police

MB200711 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] The Northern Transvaal Council of Churches [NTCC] has announced it is applying for a Supreme Court interdict against Lebowa police after allegations of escalating brutality against residents. The NTCC, along with lawyers and community workers, are busy collecting statements for the interdict.

The decision for the application comes days after the United Democratic Front's Northern Transvaal president, Peter Nchabeleng, died in detention, and 10 days after a Lebowa journalist was allegedly clubbed to death at a police station. Unrest in the area has escalated in recent weeks and a number of allegations have been made of police brutality against residents.

Lamontville Operation Continues; 1 Killed

MB210556 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Security force operations are continuing in Durban's Lamontville township. More than 700 police officers and soldiers have been sweeping the area since last Wednesday. Carmel Rickard has details:

[Rickard] The local community council of Lamontville this weekend held a meeting to canvas support for their decision to call the police and Army into the township. Only about 35 people turned up and in spite of the massive security force presence, councillors blamed the stayaway on intimidators.

Also in the township this weekend, a 13-year-old girl who died of gunshot wounds to the head after police action against students was buried. There were no incidents and the police filmed the whole ceremony. At nearby Chesterville, residents have claimed that a 14-year-old boy was shot and killed by the local A-Team vigilante group, but police have not confirmed this. Police say they believed a number of A-Team members were among those arrested during a raid on the area last week, and they should appear in court today.

Police Withdraw; 55 Arrested

MB221212 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1157 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 22, SAPA — Security forces operating in Durban's Lamontville township since last week were withdrawn today after what was described as "a highly successful anti-crime campaign." A police spokesman said 55 people were arrested for various alleged offences including murder, arson, theft, possession of drugs and theft of motor vehicles. About 700 policemen and soldiers moved into the township last week after the local community council requested them to do so. "We are satisfied that law and order has been restored in the township. Most of the members of the security forces have been withdrawn," according to the spokesman.

Police Kill Kangwane Student 12 April

MB190619 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2035 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 18, SAPA — Police shot dead a standard nine pupil near Nelspruit last week when he tried to escape from custody while being held on a charge of arson, a Police Public Relations Directorate spokesman said in Pretoria today. He supplied the information in answer to charges that neither Mr Eric Ngomane's family nor lawyer had been allowed to see him during a three-week detention period, from March 20 till his death on April 12.

The police spokesman said Mr Ngomande, 22, of Mahushu Trust, Nsikazi, Kangwane, had been arrested on March 27 at 10.52 am. He was shot on the night of April 11 when he tried to escape while being taken out for investigations and after attempts to reapprehend him had failed.

His parents could not be traced but his sister was found four days after his death and told, the spokesman said. The case was being investigated and the normal judicial proceedings would follow, the spokesman said.

200 Arrested in 'Swoop' on Lawaaikamp

MB221408 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1407 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 22, SAPA — At least 200 people were arrested in a security force swoop on Lawaaikamp township near George today. This was confirmed by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria in a statement which said "a number of people — about 200" were "held for questioning in connection with recent incidents of unrest in the area."

Earlier, the spokesman for the Lawaaikamp community, Mr Kenneth Siboto, said he received calls from residents reporting the raid at 6am. He said the camp had been "surrounded and totally taken over" by police and troops, backed up by a number of Casspirs. Residents had complained that the arrests were "random." Mr Siboto said the last time there was trouble was on Sunday when police acted during a meeting.

The meeting had been arranged to discuss a municipal plan to move them out of the area to the self-help housing scheme at Sandraal.

The Nationalist MPC [member of provincial council] for George, Mr G.P. Kellerman, said he visited Lawaaikamp during the raid and was told that those "not positively identified on criminal grounds" would be released.

Stofile, UDF Organizer, 11 Others Released

MB191015 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Thirteen people detained under the Ciskei National Security Act have been released from detention. Among them are University of Fort Hare lecturer, the Reverend M.A. Stofile, the rural organiser of the United Democratic Front for the region, Eric Ntonga and an employee of the Domestic Workers' Union in East London, Jeff (Fobena). They were held under Section 26 of the National Security Act in February and March.

Second Death Results From Port Edward Explosion

MB200630 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1730 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 19, SAPA — A second unidentified person — one of three injured in the blast at the Wild Coast casino in Transkei last night — died in Addington Hospital today, a hospital source said. A night matron, Mrs B. Hutchson, told SAPA today that the other victim, who was also admitted to the hospital last night, was "in a satisfactory condition." A 12-year-old boy was certified dead last night on arrival at the Port Shepstone Hospital. The other injured were later transferred to Addington Hospital.

Black Constable Killed in Atteridgeville

MB210602 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] An African police constable has been killed in Atteridgeville near Pretoria. Police say the officer had apparently been hit over the head and attempts had been made to set him alight. Township residents say the man's body was found in the toilets of a primary school yesterday.

Several other areas were hit by political violence at the weekend. In the eastern Cape areas of Kwazakhele, New Brighton, and Zwide sporadic incidents of stone-throwing and petrol-bombing occured. At Soweto near Johannesburg, a private vehicle was extensively damaged by arsonists and South Africa Police vehicles were damaged in a petrol bomb attack at Tembisa near Kempton Park on the East Rand.

Five Killed in Faction Fighting Near Durban

MB210643 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0633 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 21, SAPA — Five people were killed in faction fighting at the Nyuswa location at Umbumbulu south of Durban yesterday. Police fear the death toll could rise further once they have finished their investigations.

A police spokesman said that members of the Mkhize clan had split into two groups and clashed with each other. Using homemade firearms, knobkerries, pangas and sticks, they clashed at about 2 am yesterday. When police arrived they discovered the bodies of five people, all of whom had been shot. The cause of the fighting is unknown and police are investigating. No arrests have been made.

3 Said Killed in Police Clashes With Mourners

MB211430 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] At least three people are reported to have been killed and scores injured in police action against funeral-goers near Port Elizabeth. The police clashed with mourners at the funerals of four victims of township violence in New Brighton yesterday. This morning the Port Elizabeth Crisis Center treated a steady stream of people injured in the clash. Here is the center's (L'seslie Manotjwa):

[(Manotjwa)] People who suffer from tearsmoke are about 122 of them, and these who suffer from bullet wounds are about 64, and those who have been reported dead, of course, they are at present and about 17 have disappeared without trace.

[(Correspondent Mike Loewe)] About how many of the incidents were related to the funeral and the action that took place there yesterday?

[(Manotjwa)] Well, of course, almost 100 percent of them are related to the funeral.

Further on Deaths in Nyanga Bush Area Violence

MB211744 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1739 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 21, SAPA — At least three people have died in a renewed outbreak of violence between older, more conservative "fathers" or "witdoeks" [white cloths] and militant youths in the Nyanga Bush area, near the Western Cape Development Board's offices at the weekend.

The violence began after a funeral service on Saturday afternoon for two Cape Youth Congress [CAYCO] members whan a band of fathers approached the Nyanga Bush home of a 17 or 18-year-old CAYCO member, identified only as Bonisile, and abducted him. His body was found by Nyanga Bush and Crossroads residents on Sunday morning. It was not clear how he died, but it was believed that he was burned.

His death, however, sparked off the revenge killing and "necklacing" of two "fathers" by youths on Sunday, sources said. The identities of the two men could not be established, but it was believed they were residents from Montsumba Bush, the Nyanga Bush squatter camp formerly led by Mr Jerry Tutu who fled the area last year. The bodies of the two men were found yesterday.

According to township sources, the violence originated as a result of the "banning" of the CAYCO funeral service at Nxolo School, in Old Crossroads, by the executive of the Old Crossroads Committee. The committee's executive have allegedly forbidden CAYCO members from operating within Old Crossroads at all and, according to one resident and CAYCO member, the organisation received death threats concerning the funeral service for the two unrest victims, Andile Mankai and Shandile Plaatjies.

One CAYCO member who telephoned a Cape Town newspaper said the CAYCO youth who had been killed, Bonisile, had been involved in organising the funeral. "We are still searching for more information," he said.

Executive members of the Old Crossroads committee could not be reached for comment yesterday.

This evening's unrest report issued by the South African police said a burnt body of a man was found in the KTC camp while two more burnt bodies of men were found in Old Crossroads, but did not give more detail.

Indian Man Killed in Verulam Clash With Coloreds

MB220742 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0729 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 22, SAPA — An Indian man was hacked to death and another was injured when they were attacked by a man during a clash between coloureds and Indians at the Hazelmere Dam in Verulam. A police spokesman confirmed yesterday that Mr Pravin Pillay, 22, of Chatsworth was killed when he was attacked by a coloured man at the dam at the weekend. The spokesman said a coloured man ran toward Mr Pillay with a bushknife and attacked him as he got out of the water. Mr Pillay's brother-in-law, Mr S. Pillay, was attacked and stabbed several times when he intervened.

A visitor at the dam said there had been a fight between coloured and Indian men over women.

He said police and ambulances from Verulam rushed to the resort after they were summoned by members of the Natal Parks board.

A coloured man was arrested.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 21 April

MB211717 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1715 GMT
21 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 21, SAPA — Following is SAP unrest situation report on incidents of violence today to 7pm:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported during the day:

"At Tembisa, near Kempton Park, a delivery vehicle and a private vehicle were damaged when they were set alight.

"At Kagiso, near Krugersdorp, a beerhall was extensively damaged by arsonists. Police arrested seven men in connection with this incident.

"At Bekkersdal, near Westonaria, a private vehicle was extensively damaged when it was set alight. In another incident, a private vehicle was damaged by stonethrowers.

"In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], two delivery vehicles and a bus were set alight and extensively damaged. In the same area, a private vehicle was damaged by stonethrowers. A man was injured in this incident.

"At Lynville, near Witbank, two private homes and a private vehicle were petrol-bombed and extensively damaged.

"In the KTC camp in the Western Province, police discovered the burnt body of a black man.

"In Old Crossroads, also in the Western Province, the burnt bodies of two black men were found.

"At Maukeng, near Kroonstad, buses, police and private vehicles were damaged by stonethrowers. In the same area, a private vehicle was extensively damaged when it was set alight.

"At KwaZakele near Port Elizabeth, a development board vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged.

"In Dundee (Natal), a large group of blacks gathered illegally in front of the magistrates court. They were dispersed with quirts. Nineteen men were arrested.

"At Khuma near Klerksdorp, two private vehicles were damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Drie Koppies, a black residential area near Nelspruit, a private vehicle was extensively damaged by stonethrowers."

End report

22-23 April

MB230657 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0647 GMT
23 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 23, SAPA — The following is the overnight unrest report as issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

"At Motherwell in the Eastern Province, two gutted motor cars were found.

"At New Brighton, also in the Eastern Province, a private home was petrol-bombed and extensively damaged.

"At Lingelihle, near Cradock, the development board offices and a truck with a trailer were destroyed when they were set on fire.

"In the white residential area, a wholesale concern was extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

"At Zwelentemba, near Worcester, a private vehicle and a truck were extensively damaged by stone throwers. The community hall was also damaged by arsonists.

"At Old Location, near Witbank, a private vehicle was destroyed when it was petrol-bombed.

"At Mbekweni, near Paarl, considerable damage was caused to a truck when it was set alight. A private home was also damaged in a petrol-bomb attack.

"At Alexandra, a number of incidents occurred. Thirteen privately owned motor cars, a police vehicle and three private homes were damaged by arsonists and stonethrowes.

"At Sebokeng, near Van Der Bijlpark, there were a number of arson attempts involving schools. Fairly extensive damage was caused."

KwaNdebele Chief Minister Hails Influx Control End

MB211340 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1338 GMT
21 Apr 86

[Text] Groblersdal, April 21, SAPA — The chief minister of Kwandebele, Mr S.S. Skosana, today welcomed the state president, Mr P.W. Botha's announcement that pass law offenders would no longer be prosecuted. In a press statement Mr Skosana said the announcement was proof that constitutional reform was taking place in South Africa. People who had complained the regulations were oppressive should now say "thank you" he said.

Bophuthatswana Assembly Discusses Unrest Bills

MB181236 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0936 GMT
18 Apr 86

[Text] Mmabatho, April 18, SAPA — The one-day special session of the Bophuthatswana National Assembly called by President Lucas Mangope ended yesterday after passing two bills aimed at countering recent unrest in the country.

The first bill was the Internal Security Act Amendment Bill which gives the law and order minister, magistrates, certain security officers and chiefs, the power to disperse people attending an illegal gathering. The deputy minister of law and order, Mr Ammon Segoe, said it had become necessary for the house to meet in order to protect the country's citizens.

Tabling the second bill, to be called the Special Offences Bill of 1986, Mr Segoe said people were being burnt alive, through the use of the so-called "necklace" and property was being set alight through the use of petrol. According to the bill, Mr Segoe said the possession of tyres, similar articles and inflammable liquids, was an offence. People guilty of this offence would be liable to a conviction of a fine of not more than R1200 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or both penalties.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report] Cinema Pullout Warned

Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 20 April reports on page 1 that "South Africa's two major cinema chains said this week they may be forced to cut off film supplies to the capital [Pretoria] because of the city's failure to open any of its cinemas to all races." Tim Ord, managing director of UIP-WARNER, one of the country's two major distributors of films, said: " 'The patience of the American film companies is rapidly running out and they will not accept the situation in Pretoria.' " Although the final decision on whether cinemas will be open to all races rests with the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, "it is customary to consult the particular city council before the decision is made." A spokesman for the department said the issue was "delicate" because of the large number of Conservative Party and Herstitge Nasionale Party (Reformed National Party) members on the Pretoria council, and that "informal" discussions on it had taken place. There is "strong speculation" that the government is "reluctant to antagonise right-wing council members and further polarise the Afrikaner community," but film industry chiefs view the delays and discussions "as a form of evading a confrontation."

Rajbansi Blacklist Allegations

Praveen Naidoo reports on page 2 that the *SUNDAY TIMES* has received an affidavit from a white education official which says Cabinet Minister Amichand Rajbansi was involved in the transfer of certain teachers to remote schools for political purposes. Rajbansi "angrily denies the claim and insists he is the victim of Broerderbond-inspired attempt to blacken his name and embarrass the former South African Indian Council."

Botha Stance on Indaba Welcomed

Dr Oscar Dhlomo and Professor Desmond Clarence, two "key figures in the KwaZulu-natal Indaba," have welcomed President P.W. Botha's acceptance in principle of a joint KwaZulu-natal, Shaun Harris reports on page 2. Clarence said the president's remarks were " 'excellent' " and " 'fit in with our thinking.' " Dhlomo "was more cautious, saying that while he appreciated the President's approval of a joint executive body, the aim of the indaba was to form a single legislature."

CBS Pulls out of SRA

Doug Band, managing director of Gallo Africa, the country's biggest group of record companies, has confirmed that CBS Records has pulled out of the South African market, Douglas Gordon reports on page 3. Band said "the U.S. giant this month sold its shares back to Gallo Africa and has severed all its business connections." He said the CBS disinvestment decision "was based on both the declining pop record market in South Africa and its disenchantment with apartheid."

Secret Documentary Aired

Evelyn Hotzhausen reports on page 4 that British television viewers saw a 50-minute documentary entitled "Witness to Apartheid" made by New York-based reporter Sharon Sopher, which "catalogued allegations of police brutality against black schoolchildren." The film, said to have been filmed secretly, claimed: "That children injured in clashes with the security forces had their wounds stitched without being given an anaesthetic, as a deliberate form of torture. That security forces are under direct orders to shoot to kill — even seven-year-old children. That the death of a black person is viewed with the same compassion as a policeman 'swatting a fly'. That peaceful protest has become impossible. That 'freedom' for blacks will be gained only through the barrel of a gun. That the use of electric shocks is a well-established method of toture. That black schoolchildren have adopted a 'kamikazi' attitude towards living in South Africa where they are safe from security force harassment only 'when we are dead.' It was a one-sided film, and did not give any government response to the allegations."

Indian Asked To Leave Funeral

Boeti Eshak reports on page 5 that church elders of a Reformed Church near Heidelberg in the Transvaal asked an Indian to leave the funeral of a white man, despite the family's assurance to the man that he would be welcome at the service. A witness said " 'I heard the priest telling Mr Rosslee [an elder] that the service could begin "as soon as the .... is removed." ' "

Colored Development 'Welcomed'

An "upmarket" colored suburb " is to be built slap-bang in the middle of two conservative white seaside resorts — and both have welcomed it," Eugene Abrahams reports on page 12. The new township, Southfork, will be situated on the edge of Gordon's Bay, but be under the jurisdiction of the Strand municipality. Spokesmen for the Strand Town Council said the new development was "welcomed." The chairman of the Gordon's Bay Ratepapers' Association said, " 'As far as I know, there haven't been any complaint.' " Several doctors and lawyers are among those who have purchased the first 30 plots.

No Complaints From Hotels

FEDHASA, [Federated Hotel, Liquor and Catering Association) "the mouthpiece of South Africa's hotel, liquor and catering industries," says "not a single complaint had been received from its more than 3,000 members since the Government dropped the restrictions determining where blacks and whites could eat, drink and sleep," Ticks Chetty reports on page 13. A spokesman for the group said, " 'While there might be an odd owner who does not want people of colour at his establishment, there is no doubt that the majority of owners have welcomed the change to the law.' "

Student Urged Not to Burn Books

The National Education Crisis Committee has asked students not to burn the free books issued by the Department of Education and Training (DET), Ezra Mantini reports on page 1 of the same section. Rev Molefe Tsele, a spokesman for the committee, said the Transvaal Students Congress had received complaints about the quality of the books, but pleaded with students not to burn them. " 'Rather they should retain the books and not use them, or take them back to the principals to be returned to the DET,' " Tsele said.

Biko Book Unbanned

"The Government has lifted a ban on a book written by Mr Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader who died while in police custody in 1977," says a report on page 3 of the "Extra" section. The chairman of the Directorate of Publications, which announced the decision, "said he believed it was the first book by or about Mr Biko to be exempted from censorhip in South Africa." The directorate decided the book, entitled "The Testimony of Steve Biko — Black Consciousness in South Africa," "did not advocate revolution, violence or subversion and posed no danger to the State."

Mandela Remarks 'Deplorable'

An editorial on page 28 of the main paper says it is "deplorable" "that someone of Mrs Winnie Mandela's standing in the black community has chosen to publicly endorse acts of murder." First talking "street-corner justice, Mrs Mandela puts herself in precisely the same moral category as those whom she accuses of criminal oppression." Second, "orderly social change depends in the first instance on the goodwill and co-operation of the white community. Undermine that — as Mrs Mandela's anti-white statements must inevitably do — and the future of this country would not only look bleak, but terminal. Is that what Mrs Mandela truly wants?"

Absurdities Must Go

Franklin Sonn, rector of the Pensula Technikon, in column on page 28, lists several "absurdities" he says must be removed from RSA society before the atrocities end and the education crisis is settled. Among them: "It is absurd to believe that one could integrate the economic environment and allow people to mix on pavements, in hotels, restaurants and churches, and then compel them to live and be educated separately." "It is absurd to internalise into our children the falsehoods of racial superiority through racially diversified education and then to insist that they must accept and recognise each other as equals in the factory, the office and on the sportsfield." "It is absurd to give young people access to higher learning and develop in them the skills of independent thought and then expect of them not to notice and become compelled by the fallacies on which South African history and our cultural beginnings are built. It is even more absurd to expect of them not to challenge the ridiculous." The only answer, he says, is "genuinely equalising voting rights, unconditionally releasing leaders like Mr Nelson Mandela, unbanning organisations like the ANC so that they can seek a mandate to engage in talks towards the fundamental reconstruction of South African society towards a goal which will satify the maximum number of all South Africans."

Frustrations Over Botha Speeches

Political correspondent Max de Preez comments in a column on page 29 that "more than a handful" of National Party (NP) members, some of them cabinet members, "are still unhappy and frustrated " with what President Botha said to Parliament this week and how he said it. Much of what he said about " 'multilateral co-operation' " "was simply the colouring in of the picture already sketched last year regarding influx control." "The government's commitment to the National Statutory Council remains inexplicable. In highest Government quarters it is accepted the council is a dead-letter." The key question is why can't the president "spell out the bold measures several of his senior cabinet members boast that Government has in mind? Such as that Government intends to appoint one or two black Cabinet members to establish a National Council-type body for real negotiation. Such as the scrapping of the Separate Amenities Act in the very near future. Such as the Government's new willingness to accept the porposals of the Natal Indaba." "If the Government is moving on these issues — and there are persistent hints that it is — it is not showing in the level of public rhetoric adopted by the government." "Increasingly, the suggestion is that if the president is not prepared to come out with a clear, bold and innovative cure for the national malaise — then it is time for the 'new Verligtes' in the NP to step out from the shadows."

Need for Local Negotiations

Before meaningful negotiations can take place, "the confidence of many people needs to be strengthened and the expectations of many others must be scaled down," Leon Wessels, NP, MP for Krugersdorp, says in a column on the same page. There is a need for reconciliation on a local level. "Community leaders, city councillors, regional leaders, church leaders and ordinary citizens" ought to play a greater role. Only when settlement models are achieved on a local level can they "percolate through to the national level" to the advantage of the whole country.

Labor Day Declaration Urged

Robert Irving urges the government to declare the Friday after Accession Day as Labor Day and a public holiday in a column on page 29. This would say "to the vast majority of up-to-now politically disenfranchised people that they count." It is not an answer to the unrest. "It is not even a political reform measure, in fact. What it is though, is a real gesture of goodwill, of appreciation and of noble intention."

Economic Upturn Seen

David Southey reports on page 3 of the "Business Times" section that "certain key indicators suggest that the economy may be past its worst." Barclays' Business Confidence Index "has been rising gently since about the beginning of last year in spite of political setbacks," Barclays economist Cees Bruggemans says " 'The index is compiled form questonnaires returned by businessmen. Whether or not you believe it refelcts the general business mood and expectations or that businessmen are being realistic is up to you.' " Standard Bank economist Nico Czpoinka also believes the economy "could be edging off its bottom," but cites ups and downs in vehicle sales, building and construction, and retail sales as examples of "yo-yo behaviour in key sectors."

Lebowa 'Cash Crisis' Over Suits

"Lebowa polices face a major cash crisi as a result of demands for millions of rands compensation made by hundreds of victims of alleged unlawful assaults and arrests since last year," Mudini Maivha reports on page 1 of Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 20 April. "Investigations by *THE SUNDAY STAR* show that more than R5 million has already been claimed from the office of the homeland's Minister of Law and Order, Mr M.J. Duba, who is in charge of the police department. Sources said those demands were made by lawyers in the Pietersburg and Potgietersrus areas alone." Duba could not be reached for comment, "but sources said there was possibility the department's property would be auctioned in order to settle the claims."

Lebowa's 'Brutality'

In a report on page 2, Maivha says the Northern Transvaal Council of Churches "is to apply for a Supreme Court interdict against Lebowa police after allegations of escalating brutality against residents." The council, lawyers, doctors and about 30 members and supporters of community organisations are collecting statements for the interdict. In a related article on the same page, Maivha says both the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO) "have accused the police of wanting to use the involvement of youths in the 'necklace' killing of people accused of being witches as an excuse to 'eliminate young protesters." One AZAPO spokesman said, " 'we have witnesses who saw the police secretly burying about four bodies in one grave. The witnesses are prepared to make sworn statements to that effect.' "

Tutu Willing To Talk

"Bishop Desmond Tutu is ready and willing to try again for face-to-face talks with President P.W. Botha," David Breier reports on page 2. Tutu told the STAR he was still willing to talk to the president, in spite of his previous offer being rebuffed, " 'but I don't want to see him as part of a group. When you meet in a group there is posturing and no engaging of minds.' " A spokesman for Botha said no application to see the state president had been received from Tutu.

Pass Law Action Praised

An editorial on page 14 praises President Botha's announcement that the pass laws will be scrapped and pass offenders released as "a positive step which can be unequivocally welcomed because it is something that is going to happen now." Although "too often" the government has "used semantics to disguise an absence of change," this time "we believe the President is not bluffing."

'Big Stick' No Answer

A second editorial on the same page criticizes the United States for its "big stick" policy against Libya's Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, saying it represents a "politics of desperation — practised because the option of political solutioins remains so elusive." The same is true of South Africa's cross-border raids against terrorists, but military muscle will not stop the bombs in either case. "The sabotage and the day-to-day fears will cease only after the deeper causes are fully addressed."

Victims of Violence

In Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 20 April on page 15, Jo-Anne Collinge describes a recent report by U.S. lawyers entitled "War Against Children: South Africa's Youngest Victims." The report, released by the lawyers' committee for human rights in New York, says "thousands of young township-dwellers" have been arrested on charges such as arson, public violence and malicious damage of property, ordinary criminal offenses, and therefore "omitted from the political statistics." The report says " 'the security forces are using the vaguely defined criminal offence of "public violence" as a convenient means to control, intimidate and incarcerate those involved in political protests, particularly students.' " At least 25,000 persons are estimated to be held on such charges. The report also says "young trialists often have no idea of their right to legal representation and go undefended." Lawyers said "assault of the accused was 'routine' " and "in areas where popular resistance is strong and unrest has been severe and prolonged" magistrates have handed out particularly heavy sentences.

No Change in ANC Policy

The ANC has dismissed as " 'nonsensical' " charges that Winnie Mandela's " 'necklace of fire' " speech reflects a change in policy for the organization, Garner Thomson reports on page 15. ANC member Ruth Mompati in Lusaka said although she had not had time to examine the speech in details, " 'I find it difficult to imagine her [Mrs Mandela] departing greatly from ANC policy. As you know, we have said time and time again that the fact of the matter is that the ANC is involved in an armed struggle. We have reiterated that we have been forced to take up arms.' " Mompati also confirmed, however, that the ANC still supported the other side of its policy, "to enter into dialogue with anyone who wanted to see the situation in South Africa resolved."

Thaw in French Relations

"France's new conservative coalition government has taken a major decision to improve relations with South Africa at all levels and in all sectors, say reliable officials sources in Paris," reports James Tomlins on page 1 of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 21 April. "The first direct fence-mending step was taken last week when a special envoy sent by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, started diplomatic talks in Paris." There has been a complete security blanket over the visit, Tomlins says. He lists other signs of improved relations: "Not a single French Minister has made a critical reference to South Africa since the government was formed four weeks ago." The French Government is understood to have drawn up a "blueprint" for policy toward South Africa "designed to reduce government intervention and interference and boost private initiatives and business activities." A related article by David Braun on the same page says the secret meeting with the French was "the culmination of more than a year's hard work and personal contacts which were personally directed" by Minister Pik Botha, and Botha "himself is said to have personal contacts with Mr Chirac and other senior French officials." Braun says Botha's European trip is "not unconnected with the French breakthrough", although Botha apparently has no plans to visit France on this trip.

Mineworker Killed

"A mineworker died and 30 were admitted to hospital with injuries after a faction fight broke out between 500 Xhosa and Shangaan at the ERPM Mine in Germiston on Saturday night," says a report on page 1. "Police said the miners used home-made weapons, sticks and pangas [knives]." The cause of the disturbance is unknown.

Beatings by KwanNdebele Vigilantes

"Three KwaNdebele pupils were treated in hospital after they and seven classmates were allegedly beaten by the homeland vigilante group, the Mbhokoto," says a report on page 3. "The attack was apparently provoked by a class boycott at Siyabuswa Benginhlanhla High School when pupils learnt that only matric pupils would get free books." Armed vigilantes assaulted men and boys at community halls in Kwaggafontein and Siyabuswa for two days following, the victims alleged. Lawyers are investigating taking legal action.

Multiracial Prayer Day

"The first multiracial, trilingual prayer day held by the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) [Dutch Reformed Church] was a resounding success, drawing a crowd of 10,000 people," Estele Trengove reports on page 4. Professor Johan Heyns, moderator of the NGK'S Northern Transvaal synod, wich organised the meeting to pray for "justice, peace and reconciliation", said he was glad no incidents had marred the day, but admitted "there had been few complaints about the meeting being multiracial."

Black Grievances 'Real'

The Van der Walt report on the 1984 unrest in the Vaal triangle unrest highlights how the government is paying for past mistakes, says an editorial on page 10. "A question that still needs to be answered is why the government sat on the report for more than a year before publishing it. We can only hope such a dilatory example does not reflect a more general attitude to black grievances." "Black grievances are real, and justified. Black impatience is real, and justified." Both must be met with "far more determination and urgency than we have seen so far."

Violence Against Children Deplored

A second editorial on the same page says the report by the Lawyer's Committee for Human Rights, which detailed allegations of violence against children in South Africa, should elicit "public outrage." "This country's future will be decided by its children. Unless we take urgent steps to change an awful legacy, the future will indeed be bleak."

Youths Confiscate Goods

Youths confiscated goods bought outside the Alexandra Township on Sunday, despite the fact the boycott of white-owned shops was not due to start until next day, Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 21 April reports on page 2. Youths also "mannned all the main roads leading into the township and destroyed food parcels, liquor and cold drinks cans on Friday," the article says.

Soweto Rent Boycott

"At least 800 Tshiawelo Extension 3 residents" pledged a meeting on Monday "to continue with their rent boycott until the Soweto City Council has reduced rent and the purchase price of houses by 50 percent," says a report on page 2. An officer for the resident's committee said the meeting did not discuss all the matters it planned to because "the Riot Squad of the SAP arrived on the scene and ordered" residents to disperse before the meeting was finished.

Timing of Pass Reform Lamented

The editorial on page 4 says, "Whatever some people will say, the axing by President P.W. Botha of penalities for pass law offences will have impact on the person who matters most — the man in the street." "We hope that the new urbanisation laws will carry forward the progressive removal of legislation that has soured relations between the people and Government, between the people and the police." It is unfortunate, however, "that the drastic step should come now, at a time when so many people are so bitter, angry and perhaps might be unwilling to listen to anything fron the government."

Klaaste's 'Children of Light'

In the "On the Line" column on page 8, Aggrey Klaaste discusses those he calls "the children of light" as opposed to the "forces of darkness". Bishop Desmond Tutu is one, he says, who "has confounded his enemies and swelled the chests of his friends by adding another laurel to his arm-long list of honours." "Another child in this school of light" is Winnie Mandela, who has been "vilified and tarred by the Western Press." Mrs Mandela is "not cowed" by the attacks. "Far from it. Instead she lashes out in outrage and grows visibly in our estimation." Turning to Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi, he says the colonel "is right there among the children of light. A hero in the townships. A hero in most non-Western countries. A man not afraid to thump the nose of the big Eagle." Reagan, in "one rash action," has wiped out U.S. efforts to make friends. "Most blacks I have come across echo the cheers of those crowds in Tripoli when al-Qadhdhafi goes on television."

Salaries Still Sliding

"Salary increases for South Africans of all races groups are still on a downward trend and continue to lag behind the inflation rate," reports Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 21 April. A report on page 3 says "figures published by P-E Corporate Services renumeration division of corporate services in their April salary survey show that the overall movement in basic salaries for all race groups from July 1985 to March 1985 was only 5.6 percent, while the movement in the consumer price index from July last year to January 13 this year was 10.7 percent."

No White Mandate in Natal

The Action White Natal group has criticized President P.W. Botha's support for the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba, says a report on page 5. J. Wolmarans, the group's spokesman, said there "was no mandate from Whites of Natal on the principle of a common administration for Natal and KwaZulu."

U.S. Reaction to Pass Reform Slammed

In an editorial on page 5, *THE CITIZEN* takes exception to U.S. reaction to President Botha's announcement of the scrapping of the pass laws. The American State Department "does not seem to appreciate that America's constant interference in South Africa's affairs is an encouragement to Right-wing parties to accuse Pretoria of allowing Washington to dictate South Africa's policies." If the Americans want the "reformist State President" to lose more of his constituency to the right wing, "let them go on deriding, punishing and trying to coerce the Government into following policies which America seeks to impose."

Reservations Over Pass Reform

President Botha's undetailed "controls and basic strategy of 'planned urbanisation' will undoubtedly be the most controversial" and significant aspect of the pass law reform, Barry Streek reports on page 5 of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 21 April. Professor Sheila van der Horst, formerly of the University of Cape Town, and Professor Wolfgang Thomas of the University of the Western Cape, have written a summary of the President Council's report on urbanization which says the report " 'was cautious enough not to disturb other apparently "non-negotiable" tenets of government policy, independent states, non-representation of Africans in key decisionmaking bodies and the racial exclusiveness of local authorities.' " Van der Horst and Thomas said reservations about the reforms were being " 'strengthened by day-to-day reports about strong-armed tactics of "stabilising" South Africa's urban black areas.' "

Business Day on Recovery

"South Africa's infant recovery has run out of steam," and it is time for the monetary authorities to give the upswing new life by allowing interest rates to fall further, says an editorial on page 6. However, lower rates "will be unable to do the job on their own. Improved sentiment seems to be the key to get a sluggish economy moving again." "Political uncertainty continues to exert a strong influence on consumers and the markets," and any bold steps toward reform "will have immediate healthy spin-offs."

CITIZEN Cheers Pass Reform

"Given that the pass laws and influx control have caused tremendous bitterness among Blacks, the fact that they are being, in effect, abolished forthwith will greatly help to diffuse the present unrest," says Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 19 April in an editorial on page 6. "For not only does the decision give freedom of movement to Blacks, but it also demonstrates, as nothing else has done, that the Government is sincere in its programme of reform."

George Removals

"Residents of Lawaaikamp, the black shantytown outside George, are preparing to resist initiatives by the municipality to move them out," Malcolm Fried reports on page 5 of Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 18 April. The George council had told the 5,000 black residents if they agreed to apply to move to the new Sandkraal township, made good rent arrears and paid 100 percent more rent by June, they could stay at Lawaaikamp until 31 December and the city would supply essential services. The George Civic Association president, Kenneth Siboto, said the conditions were "crazy" because the municipality was " 'asking everything and giving nothing in return.' " The community has asked for an extension of the deadline for making a decision on the municipality's offer.

CAPE TIMES on Botha Speech

An editorial on page 8 says President Botha's speech to Parliament Thursday was a disappointment to anyone who expected more than a "restatement" of his opening address to parliament in January. The "root problem" in the country, which has not been addressed, "is the government's lack of legitimacy. The (black) majority of South Africa's people are not represented in the central government." The "political organisations which appear to enjoy mass support, such as the ANC, are prohibited and excluded from the political system and their leaders banned or imprisoned." Although President Botha made "much of the Libyan connection and the terrorist threat," this is "less important than the revolutionary fervour and violence which is building up in the country as a result of the state's continuing reliance on the use of force." "If South Africa is to avoid a state of siege, internally and externally, the government's actions in the next few months will be crucial."

Black Cooperation Needed

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 18 April says in an editorial on page 10 that "education should fulfil an indispensable role in South Africa's efforts to achieve a better, more just, and more prosperous system for all," since unrest in black areas revolves to a great extent around schools and students. The national education minister has announced a 10-year plan to upgrade education. But much has been done for black education in the past year. The problem in black education concerns not only equal opportunity, but black cooperation.

RAPPORT Interviews Tutu

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans of 20 April in an article on page 6 quotes Bishop Tutu as saying "My ideal for South Africa is very simple. We will achieve it the day all South Africans become South Africans. When all South Africans are citizens of this country. Because citizens can live where they wish, can walk where they wish, work where they wish. A citizen, by definition, has full participation in political decision making." The report says the bishop told the newspaper: "Forget about reform. Blacks do not want reform. And Afrikaners ought to understand this. Can you imagine how you people would have felt if in the old days the English had said to you that they would give you a few reforms, but that Afrikaans would remain unrecognized, you would not be allowed in parliament, other people will continue making decisions for you?" The Afrikaners, he said, should more than anyone else understand how blacks feel. Because of what the Afrikaners have experienced, they understood oppression. He said Afrikaners did not want to end apartheid because they feared blacks would treat them in the same manner as they had done to blacks, and because they feared for their identity.

RAPPORT Urges Quick Reform

In an editorial on page 12, *RAPPORT* says "the first real proof of reform action of the present parliamentary session will come next week when a moratorium on passbook offences comes into effect." Urgent reform legislation on the scrapping of influx control and the National Statutory Council should not be postponed to next year. Part of the problem with blacks concerning government's credibility is the long period between announcing reform and its application. Hopefully parliament will not adjourn this year before all the problems have been dealt with.

BEELD on Pass Reform

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 21 April says in an editorial on page 10 warns the scrapping of influx control measures in their present form could open up the way for an unprecedented influx to urban areas and could further aggravate the housing shortage and unemployment problems. It is high time that disorderly urbanization is replaced by orderly urbanization.

Economic Conference Please Schwarz

Harry Schwarz, PFP spokesman on finance, "was more than pleased" by President P.W. Botha's statement that a government/business conference could be held later this year, David Braun reports on page 1 of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 22 April. Schwarz "predicted such a conference could do much to restore confidence in South Africa, and stressed: " 'The conference must not be for whites only. It must be multiracial and it must talk frankly about the economic problems facing the country.'"

Defense Report Criticized

Philip Myburgh, defence spokesman for the PFP, said the Geldenhuys committee which recommended a continuation of two years of national service for whites had been presented evidence "that moves should be made toward a professional army which would relieve pressure on conscription," says a report on page 1. "From the defence white paper tabled yesterday there was no evidence this had been considered." Myburgh said "the SADF did not appear to want to move towards a professional army. It was turning away many coloured volunteers with the excuse that there were not training facilities but 'there were plenty that could be shared'."

Maize Price Increase

"The consumer price of white maize will be increased by 13.9 per cent" and "that of yellow maize by 9.7 per cent" beginning today, *THE STAR* reports on page 1. Minister of Agricultural Economics and Water Affairs Greyling Wentzel, in announcing the increases Tuesday, said the increases "are likely to affect the price of livestock feeds." Wentzel said the prices of farming requisites had increased by 23.1 percent from January 1985 to January 1986, with some items increasing by more than 30 percent. "Wentzel said the government had decided to increase by R17 million to R129 million the subsidy on the selling price of the maize board." but even after this subsidy was taken into account the consumer price had to be increased.

Rains Raise Crop Expectations

Another item on page 1 says: "Widespread rains in the northern Transvaal during the past week have raise hopes of good winter crops in many areas, including Lebowa, Venda and Gazankulu." Many areas in the north-western bushveld have had more than 50mm.

Water Supplies Short

"The critical shortage of water supplies in South Africa was again highlighted in the annual report of the Water Research Commission, which detailed the ongoing search for alternative sources," Kym Hamilton reports on page 3. The report notes that "funds earmarked for research had reflected no growth in the past 11 years and between 1974 to 1984 had not kept pace with the inflation rate."

'Own Affairs' Planning Secret

A report by "political staff" on page 4 says, "Despite President P.W. Botha's claim that apartheid is outmoded, Government officials have spent the past three years working towards one of the most racially exclusive systems the country has ever seen. The system, which involves a substantial sub-division of the old administration, goes under the name of Own Affairs." The division of controls for education, health, social services and housing is being done behind closed doors, with official comment on the intentions of the government "difficult, if not impossible to come by." It is certain that administrative problems have cropped up, however, and "after almost two years there is not even agreement on how the taxpayers' money should be divided between the various administrations." The health profession has been infuriated over the government's "initial intention to divide everything, including hospitals, between the groups," and "it appears that to some extent the government realises the senselessness of this and could back off."

Urbanization Ad Campaign

The Bureau for Information "is to launch an extensive information campaign on the state president's announcement of a moratorium on influx control prosecutions," says a report on page 4. Deputy Minister of Information Louis Nel said "the campaign would include press advertisements similar to those published" after Botha's speech at the opening of Parliament in January.

Parliament Not 'True Reflection'

Jan Hoon, Conservative Party (CP) MP from Kuruman, said "the number of Parliamentarians on the government and opposition benches were not a true reflection of the feelings of the white voters of South Africa," says a report on the same page. He said: " 'That is why we want a general election, so the white electorate can say whether it's satisfied with this government and the path of power-sharing it's chosen.'" Hoon urged Deputy Minister Louis Nel to put Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis on television more often. "'Everytime he appears, scores of people come over to the CP.' "

Police Criticize Report

The SAP has urged the Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights to make available the evidence on which it based its report, "War against Children: South Africa's Youngest Victims", "so that a thorough investigation can be launched," says a report on page 8. A statement from the Police Directorate of Public Relations said: " 'We give the assurance that justice will be done should members of the security forces be found guilty of any illegal actions." "Police have been sharply critical of the report's failure to fully identify alleged victims in many cases and to give full particulars of the date and place of the incident."

Local Authorities

"White local authorities will have to be prepared to give up profitable revenue-producing industrial areas because of the planned new local government system," says a report on page 8. A.H. van Wyk, director general of constitutional development and planning, has warned "that the new community government' could force a rethink about existing local authorities as new bodies were created."

Prayer Against Government

"The South African Council of Churches (SACC) has called on member churches to pray on June 16 for a change of government," *THE STAR* reports on page 8. "Certain churches hold prayer services on June 16 to commemorate the 1976 violence in Soweto."

Water Weapon in Decentralization

An editorial on page 16 says the government has used the tight water situation on the Rand "to further its decentalisation policy" since the 1960s. It has been made cLear "that the Rand must not expect water from outside sources — rather its growth should be curbed."

Pretoria Cinemas 'Out of Step'

A second editorial on the same page says Pretoria, in its refusal to open cinemas to all races, "is out of step with national developments. That is particularly inappropriate for a capital city of country trying to persuade its own people and the world that real steps are being taken to eleiminate racial discrimination and extend normal rights to all." It the city council insits on separate cinemas, it warns, "the whole country could have to pay for its prejudices."

Town Clerk's Wife Forced Out

An Atteridgeville high school teacher "was recently ordered off the school premises and asked to resign" because she is married to the local town council clerk, Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 22 April reports on page 2. Solly Rammala, the woman's husband, said the student action against his wife was "unfair discrimination" and noted that "in the past calls which have been made were for the resignations of councillors" and did not affect council employees.

Lebowa Grievances Emerge

An editorial on page 4 comments on the deaths in detention and other violence in Lebowa and noted. "Many people have suffered because of the formation of such homelands. It took time, but the grievances that must have been simmering for years are now coming into the open."

Dairybelle Strike Ends

"About 750 Dairybelle workers in Pretoria and Johannesburg resumed work yesterday after a two-week strike over demands which included the reinstatement of three suspended shop stewards," Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 22 April reports on page 4. "The 500-odd workers who were fired for going on strike have been reinstated, and an independent arbitrator is dealing with the cases of the three suspended shop stewards."

Government Credibility Low

The fact that few people are cheering that the pass laws are to be scrapped "has thrown into stark relief" the fact that "government credibility has collapsed," says an editorial on page 6. "We have had too many deceits, too many euphemisms, too much trickery, too much propaganda, too many outright lies. We have all learned to be wary." On the other hand, "a great deal of the cynicism about the government reforms is cheap; it is easier to move the goalposts than to admit that President Botha has reversed — through 180 degrees — the direction of his party's policies."

SA Working Group Examined

Simon Barber, in a column on page 6, describes what he calls a "unique" entity in the U.S. Department of State, the South African Working Group headed by Ambassador Douglas Holladay. Formed to carry out " 'public diplomacy' " by putting the case for the "president's SA policy wherever it need putting — Congress, state legislatures, campuses, Europe, SA itself — " the office is the launching pad for "an unprecedented — and internationally subversive — effort to help lay the groundwork for a post-apartheid SA," Barber says. Although Holladay's description of his role "begins with phrases such as 'raising the level of debate' and 'providing more timely and better information', it gradually moves into areas that have more to do with shaping substance rather than perception. The substance is the quiet revolution in U.S. policy away from Pretoria and towards its subject population." The $45 million planned for educational and human rights assistance to black South Africans between now and mid-1987 is not just a salve for the "racist Western conscience", Barber says. "The Reagan administration is determined to do for SA's majority what Pretoria will not do for it — help give it the tools to take over and run a prosperous, advanced, free enterprise democracy." Holladay admitted to Barber " 'there's a certain amount of built-in tension, because basically I'm here to support the president's policy' " between his shop and Dr Chester Crocker's staff. " 'Rumours that I'm trying to take over policy from Crocker surface just about every week,' the ambassador sighs. 'I have no idea where they come from.' "

Transvaler on Pass Reform

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 21 April says in an editorial on page 12 that the state president's announcement on scrapping the pass laws should be seen as an important step in getting rid of discriminatory measures. It is practical politics to get rid of systems that have no other aims, and the steps should convince everyone of the government's sincerity to create a climate condusive to negotiation politics.

Government 'Serious' About Reform

DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans on 21 April says in an editorial on page 8 that the government is serious about reform. State President Botha has offered the hand of negotiation and cooperation for the umpteenth time to black leaders. If black leaders such as Chief Buthelezi and Bishop Tutu are also serious about reforms through negotiation, they now have the opportunity to prove it, through personal contact, and not through the press or from political platforms.

Church Service Brings Hope

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 22 April says in an editorial on page 12: "At a time when question often pops up whether the churches in South Africa are part of the solution or part of the problem, the interchurch meeting in Pretoria on Sunday brings new hope." These days many eyes are focussed on Christians to see how they bridge the chasm of mistrust, fear, and hatred.

Learning from Past Mistakes

Cape Town *CAPE TIME* in English on 21 April criticizes the Black Local Authorities Amendment Bill, which "will force employers to deduct money from worker's wages to pay local authorities," in an editorial on page 8. To persist with the bill "would merely repeat the 'incomprehensible lack of sensitivity and communication' " noted by the Van der Walt commission of inquiry into unrest in the Vaal triangle. It's time the government learned not to perpetuate past mistakes.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Congratulates Zimbabwe's Banana

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[Text] The president, Dr Kaunda, has said the racial harmony in Zimbabwe will continue to serve as a practical example of African tolerance and allay fears of the architects of apartheid in South Africa about majority rule in that country. President Kaunda said this today in a message of congratulations to Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana on the occasion of his country's 6th independence anniversary. Dr Kaunda said that Zambia applaudes the great strides that the people of Zimbabwe have made in the various fields of human endeavor within the short period of their achievement of independence. He said Zambia was confident that with her determination Zimbabwe will score even greater successes.